Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 22. VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1896. No. 149

Spectacles!

We carry a full line of Fine Glass and Pebble Spectacles. Eye Glasses in Steel, Nickel Alloy or Gold. For best quality of Goods give us a trial.

Prices Are Very Moderate.

Challoner & Mitchell,

Jewellers, 47 Government Street.

...Our...

Opening Day!

On Monday Next—the same being the 24th day of the month—we make formal display of our New Stock of DRY GOODS.

Spring Arrivals are Blooming Forth In Bewitching Array

If you admire Nice Wash Goods be sure and see our Stock this week. Prettier Patterns and nicer Styles were never shown here.

New Waists

Charming in Patterns and Colorings. A gala show for the lovers of the beautiful; in all New Shades, Latest Styles, Full Sleeves, Starched Collars and Cuffs. Prices right. In

Spring Dress Fabrics

We have Fancy Organdies, Organdie Savoie, Satin Milo, Dimities, Satin Mayence, New Duck Suitings, new line of Fancy Crepons, soft finish and beautiful colorings. New line of India Pongees, very stylish; strong resemblance to India Silks. Fancy Ginghams, (Scotch) as daintily colored and as winsome as anything that has ever come "across the blue." Splendid line of Prints and Percales, in light, medium and dark colors; neat Patterns; piles to select from.

SPRING DRESS FABRICS

Exclusive novelties for Afternoon and Street wear. 40 inch Scotch Mixtures at 40c. per yard. 40 inch Mohaie Mixtures at 40c. 50c. and 60c. per yard. Fancy Sicilians and Lusterines: soft, silky Suitings; very stylish. Fancy Velvets in Oriental and Persian designs: the very latest fad. Crystal Bengaline, in beautiful shades and designs, at 90c. per yard.

We show some nice Goods in the windows; have made interior display charming and beautiful; and trust the Spring Trade will open full of life.

The Westside.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

Feb. 22, 1896.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

100 Government Street.

Fire Agency—	The Liverpool & London & Globe Insce. Co.' Losses settled without reference to Head or other branch office.
Marine Agency—	The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. Lloyd's Underwriters, London.
Life and Accident—	The Traveler's Insurance Comapny.
Railway Agents—	The Union Pacific Railway Co'y.
Steamship Agents—	Atlantic Steamship Lines. Berths reserved by wire. Orders from Europe issued at lowest rates.
Coal Office—	THE WELLINGTON COAL YARD. Best Wellington Household, Nut, and Comox Steam and Blacksmith Coal, constantly on hand, delivered in quantities to suit.

The Belle of the Kitchen

Can enjoy her work when she is provided with a

DUCHESS OF OXFORD RANGE.

The fire keeps in over night without spoiling the oven for the next day, and can be checked or brightened at a moment's notice.

In the oven the heat is EVEN THROUGHOUT, so that even a careless cook can hardly spoil food in the baking.

It saves coal and will last a life time.

Sold only by

Geo. Powell & Co.

CHEAPSIDE,

127 Government St.

Curling Iron Heaters

We have just received the nicest assortment of these goods ever shown here. Also a full line of Curling Irons.

John Cochrane,

Prescription Druggist, N. W. cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Milch cows, fresh calved, cheap. James W. Meldrum, Douglas st. fe24-3

KING OF SCORCHERS BICYCLE arrived direct from Coventry, England. Sample on view at Shore's Hardware Store, Johnston street. J. J. Muibolland, agent. fe24-1

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD WELLINGTON COAL at lowest market prices. Full weight guaranteed. Only white labor employed. Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite Driard. Yard at foot of Johnson street.

NEW WALL PAPER—J. W. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas.

CREOSOTE OIL, for shingles; 45c. per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

MIXED PAINTS—$1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS—'Changes' for standing advertisements must be handed in at the office before 11 a.m. of the day the 'Change' is desired to appear.

Funeral Notice.

All members of the A. O. U. W. are requested to attend the funeral of Br. N. Lawry, of Vancouver Lodge No. 5. Members will meet at the A. O. U. W. hall at 1:30 p. m. to-morrow (Tuesday, 25th.)

J. CRITCHLEY,
Recorder No. 5.

fe24-1

Stop that Hack

ing cough. Stop it by using our Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry. A positive cure. Try it.

DEAN & HISCOCKS,

Chemists and Druggists, cor. Yates and Broad streets.

To Rent or Lease

THE SIDNEY SAW MILL

Equipped with all modern Improvements. For Terms and further information apply to

HEISTERMAN & CO.,
75 Government St.

British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home.

Hillside Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that the twenty-third annual meeting of the subscribers to the above institution will be held in the committee room at the City Hall, Victoria, on Friday, February 28th, 1896, at 4:30 p. m., to receive the reports of the retiring officers, to elect a committee of management for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be lawfully brought before such meeting.

JOHN JESSOP,
Hon. Secretary.

fe24-4

C. P. N. CO'Y, LTD.

STEAMER

DANUBE

(Meyer, Master.)

Will leave Rithet's Inner Wharf for

NAAS RIVER AND WAY PORTS,

VIA VANCOUVER, ON

MONDAY, MARCH 2, AT 8 P.M.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, 64 Wharf street.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

Notice—

We are opening a Branch Store for the

Sale AND Rental Of Bicycles . .

at 42 Government Street, corner of Broughton Street. Our stock of Wheels for RENTING purposes will be here on the 1st of March. Columbias, Clevelands and Crescents FOR SALE are arriving every day.

M. W. Waitt & Co

.....64 Government Street.

SIR DONALD IS SILENT.

The Supposed Mediator for the Dominion Government Will Not Talk Much

About the Successful Result or Otherwise of His Business in Winnipeg.

Went as a Private Citizen, but His Business Interests the Ottawa Leaders.

Victoria Board of Trade Will be Represented at Immigration Convention.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Sir Donald Smith arrived here this morning from Winnipeg. He is very reticent as to his business in Winnipeg or how he succeeded. He had an interview with Sir Charles Tupper after arriving.

Sir Donald denied that his visit to Winnipeg was taken at the instigation of the Ottawa government. He says he went as a private citizen. He says also that he hopes Manitoba will settle the school question. He had an interview with Premier Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper to-day. Sir Donald said he did not believe Premier Greenway was coming to Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Daly leaves to-day for Winnipeg to attend the immigration convention, which opens there on Thursday. F. J. Deane, of Victoria, B. C., who is here in the interests of the Province newspaper, also goes to represent the Victoria Board of Trade at the convention.

It is said that the election of Geo. McDonnell, of Algoma, is not legal, owing to some irregularities in connection with the writ, and that a special act will be required to legalize it.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—General regret is felt throughout the city at the tragic death of James Scott, who threw himself into Rosedale ravine on Saturday morning during temporary aberration of mind, induced by long ill health and heavy financial losses.

FOR SALE—Large Beaver Skin, for Collar, Cuffs or Muffs, Artic Seals, Vests, Stuffed Martins for Lady's neckwear. Premier Fur Dresser, 175 Fort St. fe24-1t

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

Will sell at Salesroom Bastion Square,

Tuesday, February 25, 1896,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

20,500 Cigars, Various Brands,

Ship's Stores,

For Account of Whom it May Concern:

Beef, Pork, Beans, Butter, Jrips, Salmon, Apples, Coffee, Raisins, Yeast Powders, Flour, Sugar, Roast and Corn Beef, etc. 20 cs. Union Jack Lager Beer. 1 large fire-proof safe; size 4 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft. 1 in.; nearly new.

TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

Under Chattel Mortgage.

AUCTION : SALE

—OF—

Colliery and Mining Plant

AT WELLINGTON.

INCLUDING

1 Pump, Blacksmith's Tools and Vise, Cast Iron and Bolts, 5 Pit Cars, 9 Coal Cars, 6 Set Car Wheels, 3 Pit Car Boxes, 1000 feet Wire Rope, 1 Grind Stone, 10,000 ft. Lumber, 1 part coil Manilla Rope, 6 Pick Handles, 1 Pitt Fire Lamp, 3 Ballast Cars, 3 Wheelbarrows, 10 Long Handle Shovels, 6 Scoop do., 27 Miners' Picks, 3 Short Handle Shovels, 4 Miner's Wedges, 2 Miners' Hammers, 2 do. Drilling Machines, 5 Kegs Nails, 3 part kegs.

To Dennis Jordan and all others whom this may concern:

Take notice that under and by virtue of a certain chattel mortgage, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1895, made by Dennis Jordan as Mortagager and Joshua Holland as Mortgagee, I have seized and taken possession of the goods and chattels therein mentioned, and will, for the purpose of realizing all moneys remaining due upon said mortgage, and all costs, charges and expenses of such seizure and sale, offer the same for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at the salerooms of Messrs. H. Cuthbert & Company, Vernon Block, Douglas street, in the City of Victoria, B. C., on

Thursday, the 27 Day of February, 1896

At the hour of 2 in the afternoon, unless the sum of $1865.25, together with all costs of and incidental to the seizure of the said goods and chattels be sooner paid.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1896.

HERBERT CUTHBERT,
Bailiff for Joshua Holland.

fe24-td

DR. JAMESON IN LONDON.

The Man Who Has Been the Talk of the Day Has Arrived in England.

He and His Officers Have Not Been Formally Arrested by the Crown,

But Will be Considered as Being Under Military Parole for the Present.

Unfortunate Johanne-burg Visited by a Fire Which Does Considerable Damage.

London, Feb. 22.—Dr. Jameson and his party landed here last evening from South Africa.

The Times this morning says: "It appears that Dr. Jameson and his officers have not yet been formally arrested, but they are considered to be under military surveillance.

A dispatch from Plymouth to the Daily News says they have promised to avoid any statement to the press.

Plymouth, Feb. 24.—Crowds of people gathered this morning at Plymouth Hoe expecting to witness the landing of Dr. Jameson and his officers from the troop ship Victoria, which arrived here at midnight, but it is understood they landed at Porsmouth. The troops that came ashore from the Victoria gave three cheers for Dr. Jameson.

Capt. Heeny, an American citizen, and one of Dr. Jameson's officers, was turned over by the Boers to the British, sent on board the Victoria, and was, at his request, landed at Port Said. The matter has been explained to the United States ambassador, Mr. Bayard. It is claimed that Heeny would now be breaking stones at Pretoria had he not been shipped away with his companions.

Johannesburg, Feb. 24.—Fire broke out here this morning and caused damage amounting to $375,000. Drygoods and other stores, warehouses and dwellings were destroyed.

London, Feb. 24.—All the newspapers this morning congratulate parliament and Hon. John Morley on his re-election for Montrose Burghs. The Times approves of the appointment of Earl Grey as administrator of the Chartered South Africa Company, and says: "His acceptance of the position is an earnest of the intention of the responsible authorities to support and co-operate with Cecil Rhodes in his project for international development of the Company's territory. During his sojourn in South Africa Earl Grey will have no pecuniary interest other than that belonging to the position of a director in the company and will consider himself precluded from taking any personal part in the pursuit of wealth. Briefly summarized, Mr. Rhodes devotes himself to the development of the natural resources of Rhodesia and attracting a large white population, while Earl Grey will organize and initiate the establishment of a great English community under institutions similar to the home government.

EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

Report That Great Britain is Negotiating in That Direction.

London, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Rome, published this afternoon, says a telegram has been received there from Cairo, stating that Great Britain has commenced negotiations with France for the evacuation of Egypt. It is added that Great Britain is inclined to make concessions with a view to meeting the French susceptibilities regarding the occupation of that country. The visit of M. Gambon, the French ambassador at Constantinople to Cairo, is reported to be connected with the negotiations for the evacuation of Egyptian territory.

TORONTO'S PROTEST.

Tremendous Mass Meeting in Ontario's Capital City Against the Remedial Bill.

Liberals and Conservatives Join in Condemning Coercion of the Prairie Province.

Strong Set of Resolutions Passed, and Able Speeches Made by Prominent Men.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—Not less than four thousand citizens gathered at Massey Hall Saturday night to protest against the remedial bill. The greatest enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed. Ex-Mayor E. F. Clarke presided, and on the platform were: Hon. Joseph Martin, M. P., Winnipeg, author of the Manitoba school act, Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., M. P.; Wm. Mulock, M. P., Hon. C. N. Wallace, M. P., Col. Tyrwhitt, M. P., A. McNeill, M. P. P., W. F. Maclean, M. P., Dr. Sproule, M. P., Editor G. W. Wrigley, of the Farmer's Sun, J. S. Willison, editor of the Globe, and numerous well known Conservative workers, prominent Orangemen and many leading city ministers.

Alexander Muir, author of "The Maple Leaf Forever," started this national song, which was accompanied by the grand organ of the hall, and the voices of the vast audience. It was a wonderful outburst of enthusiastic loyalty, which was continued when "God Save the Queen" was sung.

A series of resolutions was passed, as follows: 1. The jurisdiction of the Dominion parliament in educational matters is exceptional, and, while we may not be united as to whether such jurisdiction ought to exist, we are absolutely unanimous that it ought not to be resorted to except in cases of gross and clearly proven abuse of power of the majority in any province, and after all other efforts to remedy a grievance have been exhausted.

2. That in the case of the province of Manitoba, no such abuse has been proven, but, on the contrary, the provincial authorities have alleged that their system is framed with due regard to justice as well as to efficiency, and that they have courted investigation and have declared that in amending the system from time to time, they will endeavor to remedy any well founded grievance that may be found to exist.

3. That a Dominion measure will be difficult if not impossible to enforce, will embarass the provincial authorities in an endeavor to maintain an efficient system of education, and will, in all probability, be productive of strife, confusion and costly litigation.

4. That a conflict between the federal and provincial powers will arouse deep seated discontent in Manitoba, and will tend to destroy the harmony essential to the successful working of confederation, and that such conflict ought by all honorable means to be avoided.

5. That inasmuch as the difficulties involved in attempted federal interference will fall upon the people of Canada, the people ought to have an opportunity of pronouncing on it before they are committed to it by the enactment of a federal law.

And, therefore, this meeting, in no spirit of hostility to Catholics, but with a sincere desire to see justice done to all classes and creeds in the community, protests against the passage of the so-called remedial bill, as subversive of provincial autonomy, injurious to those for whose benefit it is ostensibly framed, and likely to provoke strife, keep alive sectarian bitterness, and impede the progress of the Dominion.

The first resolution was moved by Mr. Mulock, M. P., and seconded by Mr. Craig, M. P., Liberal and Conservative respectively, both of whom made speeches sustaining the position of Manitoba in opposing remedial legislation. Dalton McCarthy and Joseph Martin also made strong speeches in support of Manitoba and against remedial legislation.

HE SHOT HIS EMPLOYER.

Robert Dolan Was Reprimanded While Drunk and He Resented It.

Seattle, Washington, Feb. 24.—Robert Dolan, waiter, shot and fatally wounded his employer, J. M. Snider, last night and then attempted suicide. Dolan was intoxicated and, being reprimanded by Snider, drew a revolver and shot his employer in the mouth, and then placing the muzzle of the weapon to his temple inflicted a dangerous scalp wound on himself, after which he fell. He was discovered secreted in a lodging house and is now in jail. It was feared for a time that he would be lynched.

American News.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Great indignation is being expressed among the members of the Salvation Army of Buffalo over the treatment which Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth have received from the heads of the Army in England. There have been many strong expressions of anger over the unjust treatment of the commander.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Feb. 24.—The National Butter and Cheese Makers' Association began a six days' session here to-day. From 100 to 1800 were in attendance from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Did You Ever Know

That "earliest loaves of bread were made round like a ball. In the twelfth century twenty kinds of loaves were known among them the Pope's Loaf, the Court Loaf, the Knight's Loaf, the Variet's Loaf, and others according to their elegance and excellence."

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR makes the "Peers' Loaf," and for pastry it takes the cake. $1.10 sack.

See our large display of NAVEL ORANGES, only 25c. per doz.

Rolled Oats, 10 lbs. for 25c.

Fresh Eggs, 20c.; 2 doz. for 35c.

Soda Crackers, 3 lb. box 20c.

Codfish, whole, strips, bricks and shredded, 10c. per lb.

DIXI H, ROSS & CO.

THE COMET COMING

To the Earth at the Rate of One Million Seven Hundred Thousand Miles Daily.

But the Earth Will Fool It by Going in a Totally Different Direction.

New York, Feb. 24.—Mr. Garrett P. Serviss, in an interview, discussed the report that Perrine's comet is travelling towards the earth at a rate of 1,700,000 miles a day and that a collision was probable. He said:

"I judge the comet is a small one, perhaps as large as the earth. That would not be very large for a comet. If it is then there is no possibility of its hitting us. We are travelling nineteen miles a second, and by March 14, the date they talk about its arriving, we shall be millions of miles from where we are now. To hit us it must be travelling toward a spot about 40,000,000 from here, where we shall be on March 14. Whether or not the calculations that have been made about the present position of the comet, its velocity and its course are exact depends upon whether the observations have been good. It is not likely that they are exact, for a comet is a hazy body and it is difficult to get good observations. If it was a point like a star it could be told with mathematical certainty just where it would be at a certain minute or hour.

"A comet is not a solid body like the earth. It is made up of minute bodies. While in size it compares with the earth, there is no comparison in the solidity of the two. So far as we have been able to learn there are no large particles of matter in the comet. They are made up of atoms of dust, of iron or some other metal. Our atmosphere is practically impervious to such a body. Seventy or eighty miles above the earth, where the atmosphere is so rare that the vacuum is almost as good as that of a Crooke's tube, there is still enough resistance to disintegrate and destroy a body like a comet travelling with the swiftness with which a comet travels. The particles would become infinitely fine, no larger than the ultimate atoms of matter. They would ultimately reach the earth.

"While in bulk or space a comet may occupy the room of the earth, and in that sense it is as big as the earth, it is not packed solid like the earth. So a comet as large as the earth might not contain more than enough matter to make a layer one ten-thousandth of a millimeter deep, if spread over the earth.

"The heat generated by the contact with the atmosphere would be sufficient to melt things. For instance, a 100-ton piece of iron might burn a hole as big as the state of New York. Under the tremendous heat the earth and stone in the immediate neighborhood would be vaporized immediately. But there are no large particles of matter in the make up of a comet. There is just one possibility of unpleasantness in a comet's hitting the earth. That is the subsequent effect on the atmosphere. It would seem likely that the atmosphere would be filled with gaseous matter and if the comet was a very big one, made up in part of gases, as they are, it might induct matter into the atmosphere injurious to health."

ARTISTS ARE ON STRIKE.

Lithographers and Engravers of Canada and the States Ordered Out.

New York, Feb. 24.—The executive board of the International Lithographic Artists and Engravers Insurance and Protective Association met yesterday and issued orders for a general strike throughout the United States and Canada, for a readjustment of their relations with employers and recognition of their union. There are about one thousand lithographic artists in the two countries, chiefly employed in the manufacture and designing of commercial posters, calendars, chromos and work of that nature. About five hundred are in New York, and the other large centres of work are: Chicago, Detroit, St Louis, Toronto, Rochester, Milwaukee, Boston, Cleveland and Louisville.

IRISHMEN'S AMNESTY RALLY.

Great Meeting in New York in Favor of the New Movement.

New York, Feb. 24.—The Grand Opera House was crowded last night by thousands of Irishmen and their friends on the occasion of the "amnesty rally," the intention being to start a movement in this country looking to the release of Irish political prisoners now incarcerated in English jails. Edward O'Flaherty presided. Judge James Fitzgerald was the chief speaker of the evening. On the platform were Judge John Henry McCarthy, president of the board of aldermen; John Jeroleman, district attorney; John R. Fellows, Hon. W. Lyman, president of the Irish National Alliance of America; O'Donovan Rossa; Rev. Father Smith, Boston; J. Haggerty, national delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and ex-Sheriff Jimmie O'Brien, who contributed $250 to the cause of the amnesty. Recorder John W. Goff sent a letter of regret with an enclosure of $50, and Hon. Amos J. Cummings wired: "With Bayard in Paris and Eustis in London, American prisoners would be released. Regret absence."

James P. Eagan, ambassador from the Amnesty Association of Great Britain and Ireland, pictured the horrors endured by political prisoners in England, and minutely detailed the tactics employed by informer Red Jim McDermott while in the employ of Scotland Yard. At this point a collection was taken up for the relief of the families of political prisoners, and $5000 was raised. Con John B. Fellows, district attorney, made an address which aroused the greatest enthusiasm. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

—Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is unquestionably the best preservative of the hair. It is also curative of dandruff, tetter, and all scaly affections.

THE BOOTHS WILL RETIRE.

This is Definite—They Will Take No Other Appointment.

New York, Feb. 4.—The retirement of Ballington Booth and his wife, Maude B. Booth, from command of the Salvation Army in the United States on an imperative demand from the international headquarters is announced in an address issued by them to-day. They say they will accept no other appointment. Their removal is due to antagonism aroused in England on account of their having almost completely Americanized the Salvation Army in this country.

DESERTED TO DEATH

A Party of Soldiers Took Refuge in a Mine and Found a Living Tomb.

Men Go Mad, Eat Boot Leather and Each Other—A Harrowing Story.

Colliers, Va., Feb. 24.—David Snyder recently explored an old mine near here, which has not been worked since the 60's, and discovered human bones. One of the skeletons was sitting upright against the lodge. Besides this skeleton he found a flask containing a note which explained the mysterious disappearance of John Ewing, Ben Ayers, Tom Ackelson and Joe Obney, thirty-two years ago. The note was written in pencil, is well preserved, and reads as follows: Nov. 2, 1863. Should this ever reach the outside world, let it be known that we (giving the names) perished here owing to a caving in of the mine. We are deserters and were hiding here when the mine caved in. Our food and water are all gone. We are doomed, and no one outside is aware of our whereabouts. This is about the eighth day of our imprisonment. Nov. 4. John Ewing and Tom Ackelson have just been killed, and Ben Ayers is eating them. I have already eaten my boot leg. The water in the mine is terrible. Our oil is getting scarce and the air is becoming foul. I only know the day of the month by my watch.

"No. 6.—Ewing has just killed Ackelson, cut off one of his feet, is eating it and dancing around flourishing a dirk like a maniac. Nov. 7.—I am now alone with the dead. I had to kill Ewing in self defence. Have just eaten my other boot leg. I am sleepy; good bye. I enclose this note in a flask to preserve it if possible, so that if ever it is found our sad fate may be known. (Signed) Joseph Obney."

Several old residents hereabouts remember these men.

VISITING VENEZUELA.

A Party of American Miners Go Prospecting There for Gold.

St. Louis, Feb. 24.—A party, consisting of Captain H. J. Morgan and four other Missourians, left this city last night for the gold fields of Venezuela. The party goes by way of Washington, to get passports and letters from Senator Cockerell to the consuls at Caracas and Bolivar City. They will sail from New York city and will go by way of the island of Trinidad, up the Orinoco river as far as it is navigable and then travel overland to the head waters of that stream in Western Venezuela to the gold fields. Captain Morgan and party are well supplied with medicine, Winchester rifles and ammunition, and are backed by wealthy capitalists who will develop the mines when located.

LARGEST TUG BOAT AFLOAT.

The trial trip of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company's new deep sea tug, Tamaqua, has been successfully completed. The tug is the largest one afloat, and it looks more like an ocean steamer than a tug boat. It is 171 feet in length, 29 feet beam, and 31 feet over guards, with a depth in the hold of 18½ ft. It was built according to the American Ship Masters' rules, but it is above the standard, so that it is stronger than the regular specifications call for. The bow is built for the purpose of going through the ice, and is exceedingly strong. During the trip the tug developed a speed of 15¾ knots with the tide, or equal to 12¾ or 13 knots an hour. Her engines are 1000 horse power. She has a long deck house which covers the engine and boiler space, which gives all necessary cover for officers. The crew and firemen are in the forecastle. In the fore and aft compartments tanks are erected, which will hold 31,000 gallons of water. She has space for carrying 280 tons of fuel, and consumes from 19 to 20 tons of anthracite coal per day. The engines are of the triple expansion order, and are capable of a pressure of 160 pounds. She will pull four barges of 1500 tons of coal each, which is something that no other tug boat can do. Her pumping arrangements are superb, besides having a powerful wrecking and duplex fire pump. It is lighted by electricity, having two sets of dynamos, and a search light of 10,000 candle power. The vessel is heated by steam, is fore and aft rigged, and carries sail sufficient to give speed enough to steer with in case of any breakdown in the engines. In the bow of the boat is a powerful steam and hand windlass, which handles the 12-ton anchor. In the stern is also a modern capstan for working purposes, besides a new and improved steam automatic pulling engine, which has a drum carrying 1½ inch steel rope with a length of 250 fathoms. The tug is equipped with the latest improved steam and hand steering engines, working on a powerful quadrant, and has John Hand's patent binnacle and compass, so arranged that all local deviations can be adjusted by patent compensation magnet. The boat will shortly be put in commission.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

—Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The French Council of Public Instruction Make an Important Concession.

American Students Can Enter Universities on Same Terms as in Germany.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The recent action of the government in opening the French university and high school to American students is regarded by public educators of this country as a matter of great interest to all American institutions of learning and to those interested in higher education. The decree which has just been issued by Conseil Superior de L'instruction Publique practically removes the restriction upon the admission of foreign students to French universities, and gives them a status substantially similar to that already accorded by the German universities. This concession by the French authorities is the result of a movement inaugurated by Prof. H. J. Furber, of Chicago, who, in May last, addressed to the minister of public instruction a memorial calling attention to the immense disparity in the number of American students at French universities compared with those engaged in post graduate work in Germany and suggesting in a general way to certain modifications in the French regulations which would have the tendency of securing for France a fair share of patronage of American students desirous of completing their studies in Europe. As a result of the representations that were then made the Conseil Superieur de L'instruction Publique voted a decree introducing into the French faculties all the best features of the German system. The students will hereafter be admitted to these faculties on the American bachelors' degree and be permitted to choose their studies. After pursuing any scientific course for a year the student can, if he wishes, apply for an examination in this branch, and, if successful, obtain a certificate d'etude. Three such certificates will entitle him to license in science, and they will be eligible to the French doctoriate, and upon presentation of satisfactory thesis he can migrate, if he wishes, from one university to another, studying at the same time whatever subject he may choose, and he has also the privilege of taking his examinations in succession or en bloc.

TH U. S. WARWICKS.

The Kind of Men Who Now Make Selection of Presidents.

It was announced, yesterday, with some appearance of gravity, that Matthew M. Quay had it in contemplation to make himself President. This is not probable. We suppose no one, outside of Pennsylvania, ever thought of Quay as a serious presidential candidate. We don't think Quay himself ever so thought. Quay is an expert in the politician's science—if we may dignify his system of management and control by that name. He knows what is practicable in it and what is not. He keeps a cool head in all his works; indeed, his head is as cool as his epidermis is thick. He is never the sport of impulse, any more than he is misled by enthusiasm, and he is not deceived by an overestimate of his own power or popularity. He knows exactly what he can do in Pennsylvania, and he knows nearly as well what he can do in the country. If his followers are deceived on the latter point he is not. When, therefore, we hear of Quay as a candidate for the Presidency, with his own assent, we know there is something else behind it.

Quay is not for the Presidency himself—he is a President-maker. He belongs to the new school in politics, which is assuming increased importance from its potency in the party at present in the ascendancy in the nation. The Democrats have their share of this kind of politicians, but they are bunglers, if we test them by the touchstone of success, in comparison with Quay. Whether this last is because Quay has better material on which to operate, or the fault is in the operators, it is hardly worth while now to stop and enquire. The fact remains that, while Hill and Gorman and Brice have brought confusion into the Democratic party, and compassed their own defeat, Quay has steadily been rising to increased influence and power with the Republican party, and is the man, above all others, to whom deference is paid at the period when a President is to be nominated. His only rival in this respect is Platt, of New York, who goes into the contest with the Empire State at his back, as Quay takes the Keystone States as his capital. Quay is no longer disputed in Pennsylvania; but this advantage is more apparent than real, for the Republicans of New York are sure to yield in the end to Platt, and both Platt and Quay know it. They are really harmonious President-makers; they propose to act together when the time to nominate a president is reached, and they have the assurance in their own minds of the skill to make their own terms in it, whatever may be its result.

These are the President-makers, and they were never so much in the ascendant in American politics as they are now. They vary their tactics to meet conditions that may arise, but everything is held subordinate to the promotion of ends which it requires no great skill in one versed in politics to understand. Quay is nominally a candidate for the Presidency that he may hold his followers in hand to deliver them where they can best promote his purposes for himself. Platt selects Morton for his nominee, because he can better control New York with Morton's name than his own. It is shrewdly suspected that the object of both of them is a seat in the Cabinet, and there is not much doubt that it is in their power to nominate a candidate for president who will accord them these places. They are to make a President under this stipulation, or some other. In the meantime, their power is patent to the politicians of the country.

We have designated their method as the science of politics. It is not an elevated form of science, but it is that which prevails in the present era. It succeeds a different system of control. There have been periods when eminent fitness carried men into the presidency. There have been other periods when military prestige or the will of a commanding leader settled who should be the candidate. There have been still others when accident or expediency decided the question. We remember none before when the power to confer the presidency rested so apparently in the hands of one or two men, and they, men of no higher place in the respect of the country than are Quay and Platt. We are in an era when political management is triumphant. This is not unprecedented, but the kind of management that is new in the ascendant is, we think, without parallel. The system of Quay has been made into a science, and it is working so effectively that intelligent students of politics see slight cause to doubt its success in decreeing who shall be the next President of the United States.—Boston Herald.

A LONDON WEDDING.

At Lady Evelyn Gordon-Lennox's wedding in London the bride wore a dress of cream duchesse satin bordered with sable, and a court train of the same. The bodice was extremely pretty, of satin embroidered with silver, with an undefined pleat effect in front, slashed on either side to open over a tucked front of white lisse, pleated. At the neck the silk was cut away to show the lisse, which was finished with a narrow shell ruche. The sleeves to the elbow were of embroidered satin, showing long under-sleeves of the transparent lisse, finely shirred. This seems to be a much daintier and prettier arrangement than the high white satin bodices worn by brides over here, always trying and generally unbecoming. The bridesmaids wore gowns of white satin, also bordered with sable, and made with bodices opening over fronts of pleated white lisse. These were finished with large picturesque collars of ciel blue velvet covered with Honiton lace appliqued on crepe lisse. At the waist there were long sashes of satin in the same shade as the velvet wound twice around the waist, and tied at the side in big loops. The sleeves were puffed, and finished over the shoulder with sable bands. The six children in the bridal procession wore gowns like those of the older bridesmaids, and hats like theirs also—large picture-hats of black velvet covered with bleuciel ostrich plumes. The bride carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley, orchids, and orange blossoms; the bridesmaids carried bouquets of lilies-of-the-valley alone, and the six children baskets of the same flower.

—"Bacteria do not occur in the blood or in the tissues of a healthy living body, either of man or of the lower animals." So says the celebrated Dr. Koch. Other doctors say that the best medicine to render the blood perfectly pure and healthy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Playing cards are to become a government monopoly in Turkey. The Sultan expects to make 700,000 pounds Turkish a year by it.

Possibly the largest experimental orchard of apples in the world is owned by Benjamin Buckman, of Farmingdale, Ill. His collection embraces over 550 named varieties. It seems almost impossible that in any one fruit there could be so much difference that each variety could be surely identified, which seems is really the case.

Weak, Tired, Nervous

Women, who seem to be all worn out, will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. The following is from a well known nurse:

"I have suffered for years with female complaints and kidney troubles and I have had a great deal of medical advice during that time, but have received little or no benefit. A friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began to use it, together with Hood's Pills. I have realized more benefit from these medicines than from anything else I have ever taken. From my personal experience I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be a most complete blood purifier." MRS. C. CROMPTON, 71 Cumberland St., Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

The Match that has the Name:

"E. B. EDDY'S."

The Name that has the Fame:

THE E. B. EDDY CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice.

After this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Annie Taylor, except by my written order.
G. G. TAYLOR.
Victoria, B. C., Feb. 22, 1896. f22-2w

Notice.

Estate of Jessie S. Brown, deceased.

All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to present the same on or before the 20th April next, to the undersigned.
THORNTON FELL,
50 Langley st., Solicitor for the Executor.
Victoria, 20th Feby, 1896.
Victoria, 20th Feb'y, 1896. f29-1m

Notice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons are hereby notified that under and by virtue of the power contained in a Bill of Sale by way of Chattel Mortgage, dated the 7th day of September, 1895, made between Edward Baines and Kate Wilson of the one part, and myself of the second part, I have this day seized and now hold possession of all the personal property included in said Bill of Sale, which are now situate upon the premises in Pembroke street in the City of Victoria, and known as the Victoria Iron Works, default having been made by the said Baines and Wilson in certain of the payments provided for in said Bill of Sale.

Mr. E. E. Billinghurst is my Bailiff in possession.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1896.
W. S. CHAMBERS.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer to James Williams, of Victoria, of my license to sell wines and liquors upon the premises known as the Mirror Saloon, and situate on the corner of Broad and Yates street, Victoria City.
W. C. BURNS.
Dated this 11th day of February, 1896.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer to George Tribe and Henry J. O'Leary, of Victoria, of my license to sell wines and liquors upon the premises known as the New York Hotel Bar, situate on Lot 428 on the south side of Yates street, Victoria City.
E. A. JOHNSON.
Dated this 27th day of January, 1896.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license held by us to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the "Regent Saloon," situate on the south-west corner of Johnson and Douglas streets, Victoria, to Frederick M. Settler, of the city of Victoria.
Victoria, B.C., Jan. 14th, 1896.
SWITZER & McCLUSKEY.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at The Hall, situate at No. 129 Fort street, to Joseph Carpenter.
JAMES McCANDLISH.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 9, 1896.

"LOOK IT UP."

Yes, dear reader, they have been "looking it up," and now that the HOUSES ARE LET, EXCEPT THE BIG ONE, we are turning our attion to the arable acreage that we offer at prices to defy competition.

Yes, MOUNT TOLMIE ESTATE, values have suffered, but by a favorable financial arrangement we are meeting the drop in prices.

We must pay our past due taxes or be "SOLD UP."

Call for map and get particulars of FIVE and TEN acre plots, all ready for the plow, that will produce anything that will grow on Vancouver Island.

J. H. BROWNLEE,

Financial Agent.
Rooms 38 and 39,
Board of Trade Building.

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

WANTS.

WANTED—Tugboat for Cannery, with captain and engineer, on Fraser for June, July and August. State price and particulars. "M.," Times office. f21-5

INFORMATION WANTED—Of William Henry Lee, a native of the Township of Marlborough, Ont., aged about 50; 6 ft. 1 or 2 in.; formerly wore dark brown hair and dark chin whiskers. When last heard from, about eight years ago, was in British Columbia. His brother is anxious to correspond with him. Address JAMES LEE, Almonte, Ont. f18-tf-d&w

WANTED—At Beaver Lake, 50 men; residents preferred; board optional. Walkley, King & Casey. fe10-tf

WANTED—Farmers and builders to leave their orders at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street. de20-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Dressmaking, fancy work and sewing business; good location and trade. No reasonable offer refused. Address "Business," Times office. fe22-3

FARM FOR SALE—The North East 70 acres of Section 13, Range 4 East, South Saanich District. The East Saanich road runs through the land. There are on the property a new dwelling house 18 1-2 x 26 1-2, and a stable 20 x 14, 14 feet high in the posts. About 8 acres are cleared and 5 or 6 slashed, the rest timbered with a good deal of cedar. Distance from Victoria by road, eleven miles. Stopping place on the railway less than one mile from the house with good road to it. District well settled. School house a little over a mile. Churches within reasonable distance. Great probability of new creamery being established within half a mile. Terms:—Half cash; balance on mortgage up to 5 years, to suit the purchaser. Enquire of Messrs. Crease & Crease, Solicitors, at Temple Building, or to A. N. Richards, owner of the property, St. Charles Street, Victoria, B. C. fe20-1m

FOR SALE—Choice Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, etc. Write us for our 1896 catalogue, and we will send you one free. (Do it now). Globe Nursery Company, Rochester, N.Y. fe18-1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

GET YOUR BOOTS POLISHED by the Champion Boot Black of the world, at the San Francisco Baths, 87 Government street. fe22-2

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.

PIANOFORTE TUNING, regulating and repairing.—Old pianos made equal to new. All kinds of musical instruments properly regulated and repaired. The undersigned having had many years of practical experience in this business, purchased all the Goodwin piano materials for making pianos; can be found at his workshop, No. 86 1-2 Government street, up stairs. All orders put on my slate will be carefully attended to, or at Lombard's or Fletcher's music stores. James Sheridan. fe6

A & W. WILSON

PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 176.

JEWELERS, ETC.

WALTHAM WATCHES, $5

In stemwind nickel cases guaranteed for five years.

S. A. STODDART.

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,

68 1-2 YATES STREET.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c., New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pal'et Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

TENDERS.

Steamer Mary Hare.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock, 20th, instant, for the purchase of the wreck of this steamer, together with Engines, Boiler, Machinery and Apparel, as she now lies on Reed Island, about nine miles from Chemainus. Any tender not necessarily accepted.
ROBERT WARD & COMPANY, Ld'd.
Agents, Western Assurance Co.,
Temple Building, Victoria, B. C.

Notice.

Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk is closed to Public traffic.
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,

133 GOVERNMENT ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

On any approved security. Business strictly confidential.

Private entrance, Pandora street.

F. Landsberg, Prop.

P. O. Box 666. fe12-1y

THE BRITISH PACIFIC

Mr. Rithet in Reply to Mr. St. George, of Vancouver, States His Views.

A Proposal Now Before the Government—Public Meeting at Vancouver.

The correspondence published below was printed in the Vancouver World of Saturday. Mr. St. George apparently obtained an expression of opinion from Mr. Rithet for publication previous to a public meeting held to discuss this and other questions:

Victoria, B. C. Feb. 20, 1896.

A. Q. St. George, Esq., Vancouver:

Dear Sir,—I received this morning your letter of yesterday's date and am much obliged to you for calling attention to the meeting which is to be held in reference to the British Pacific railway.

I hardly know what information I can give you which is not already pretty well known to every one in the province, but I may say that this enterprise has now been before the public for some years, the first charter having been granted in 1889. For some time but little public attention was given to it, but of late the public in certain sections of the province have become alive to its great importance to the development and settlement of the Province, and at the last election it was one of the main issues in your and the neighboring districts. It was also reported to have had a good deal of influence in the elections held in certain districts on Vancouver Island, but so far as I know the matter was hardly referred to by the candidates for Victoria city until the evening previous to the election, when some of the outside members mentioned it at a meeting in the theatre, and it was received with great favor.

At that time the proposition was not in such a shape as to make it a practicable one for public consideration. Negotiations were pending, as they had been for some years previously, but had not been completed, hence secrecy in connection with the matter had to be observed, as it was generally believed that strenuous opposition was being offered by influential parties, both in Canada and elsewhere on this continent, and in England, where our negotiations were being carried on.

At the last meeting of the legislature, the time for commencing actual construction was extended to the first of May of this year. In the interval negotiations have been carried on, and have reached such a point that Mr. C. N. Armstrong is now here representing the London syndicate who are prepared to proceed with construction of this enterprise within certain limits which have been understood to be satisfactory to the public, so far as the further aid to be asked for is concerned.

The proposition being now before the government, I feel that I am not at liberty to make its terms public until a decision is received from them. For this reason I feel that it will be a great mistake for the people of Vancouver, or any other section of this province, to assume that the terms are such as should not be granted, or such as do not come within the means of the province, or would in any way injure or indeed seriously affect its financial standing. The fact of the large amount of money required for the undertaking being procurable should of itself be a sufficient contradiction to such a contention.

The proposition, so far as I can judge of it, is of a nature that should commend itself to the public generally in British Columbia. It has been framed in such a way as to fix definitely the liability of the province, and to make that liability come easily within its possibilities, and should not, in my opinion, interfere with its responsibilities towards the other sections of the province. It should, if carried out, enable the province to derive sufficient additional revenue from the districts to be immediately affected, in opening them up to settlement and development from the coast as far as Cariboo, which is recognized as being, and is likely to prove not only the most extensive agricultural and pastoral portion of British Columbia, but the richest in mineral wealth, and which would be reached in two or three years at most, so that the benefits from the road would be almost immediate. This I think you will acknowledge is of immense importance to the province, when I quote the statement which appeared in the public prints a few days ago, that the amount of money paid out in freights alone, from Ashcroft to Cariboo, last year amounted to $600,000. Under other conditions you can readily grant the traffic would be greatly increased, to use a very moderate term.

During the construction of the road within the period named, you will also I think at once see that a very considerable direct revenue will be obtainable, in the shape of revenue tax from the men immediately employed upon the work itself, which may be estimated roughly at from 10,000 to 15,000 men, and from those who will be indirectly employed in providing material, which will be called for from the manufacturing and commercial centres of the province, such as Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo and Victoria, and in my judgment, therefore, it is a wrong view to take of this enterprise, that it is for Victoria only. I have never been able to regard it as such, and have looked upon it as the one great necessity for the opening up of the largest (about three-fourths of the whole), as well as the richest portion of the province. No other enterprise which would accomplish a similar purpose (no matter where its terminus or origin might be) has ever been proposed having so great merit, and if such had been proposed I would have gladly supported it in preference.

The Canadian Pacific railway itself would derive immense benefits during construction; it must derive immense benefits from the increased population which will follow its construction, through so large and rich a territory; and the province must derive immense benefit. So sanguine am I of the success of the enterprise that I am satisfied within five years from the time of the commencement of the railway, the population of the province, form the influx of industrious settlers, miners, and other desirable citizens, would be at least half as much greater than the present entire population, and that the revenue in consequence would be correspondingly increased.

In connection with this matter I would like to give you a little explanation as to the articles which have appeared of late at different times in some English newspapers, such as the Financial News and the Saturday Review. The Financial Review is a paper which has for some time past been striking right and left at different Canadian enterprises, and although it is not regarded as an influential paper, it has succeeded, by having its articles reproduced in other papers, in making it appear as if it represented English financial opinion. In contradiction of this I may mention that the finances of British Columbia have been more than once attacked by that paper, they stand to-day higher than any other provincial securities on the London market. To a great extent the same remarks apply to the Saturday Review, which has gone so much out of its way to attack our enterprise, and in such a manner as to lead many to think that it is not so much the enterprise itself which it condemns, as that it is desirous of furthering some ulterior object. It is perhaps unfortunate, but nevertheless true, that in other sections of Canada, as well as in this province, there are always some people who are ready to decry the position and resources of the country and the reason for our not getting, in this and other Canadian provinces, the large number of settlers that other British colonies receive, is chiefly because of the attacks upon our provinces coming from within the provinces themselves.

It is not an unusual thing, as you perhaps know, for people to be taken at their own value, and so long as we in this province are prepared to depreciate our position, we must expect to be placed at a corresponding disadvantage; but if on the other hand we place ourselves at a high valuation, we should not only be much more respected, but we should be in a better position to command attention. We ought, therefore, in my opinion, to change our tactics in this regard, and instead of placing a low value upon ourselves and our province, take the stand which we would be justified in doing, of claiming for the province as great a future as Australia, Africa, or any other section of the Empire. All that is necessary to prove this is what has proved it in these countries, viz., by opening them up by means of railways.

Having endeavored to point out briefly the position and a few, but really very few, of the many advantages which would be sure to follow the construction of this railway, and having such great confidence in the future of our province, I am driven (by the actions of those people of Vancouver who are agitating this matter) to the position of wondering why they are so anxious to try to oppose, if not to condemn, a proposition the particulars of which have not yet been made public. It cannot be because they are unpatriotic, or because they have not confidence in the future of our province, and surely it cannot be because they are afraid of their own position, strong on account of its magnificent harbor, railway, its commercial advantages as the centre of the lumber industry and other manufacturing establishments; and last but not least, the gateway of Canada on the Pacific (as is claimed), to the trade of China and Australia. Secure in all these advantages it seems strange they should attempt to show so much anxiety. If not fear, that such an enterprise as the British Pacific railway, which is fraught with so many advantages in the way of development as have already been referred to, advantages no less local to Vancouver than they are general to the province and to the Dominion, to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and to the Bank of Montreal, as the largest commercial undertaking and banking institution of Canada. It is quite time that the people of Vancouver and of Victoria, as well as of New Westminster and Nanaimo, realize that each has its respective advantages, and each its special sphere in connection with the commerce and the business of this province, and whatever rivalry may exist, (and I hope it always will exist as an incentive to the development and advancement of each other and the province), that it will be rivalry of an honorable ambition for supremacy, of no "dog in the manger" order, and "may the best man win."

Yours faithfully,

R. P. RITHET.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 21, 1896.

A. Q. St. George, Esq., Vancouver:

Dear Sir: Since writing in answer to yours of 18th inst., your letter of the 20th is received. Instead of being a trouble to me it is on the contrary a great favor to have you go to the trouble of keeping me so well informed. I will answer each of your questions as they come.

1. That you have never ascertained that the building of the railway was a feasible scheme. Answer:—If I did not believe it feasible would I have gone to the expense and trouble I have about it? Not only do I believe it feasible, but I believe it to be the best line, with the easiest gradients, and curvature of any railway of the same length on the coast.

2. That you never said anywhere that you had any solid financial backing. Answer:—This is what I have been trying to secure, and it is now the necessary financial backing which has warranted the proposal being submitted to the government.

3. That no survey, etc., has been made. Answer: A complete survey was made by the Dominion government and full plans and profiles are now in the hands of the government here. Besides a survey was made last year, and report of the same will shortly be published. This latter survey fully confirms the estimates and feasibility of the road.

4. That the men who made the survey from Comox to Duncan Bay were not paid, etc. Answer: Every man was paid, and paid in full, and this survey covered the condition of the bond. The deposit of $25,000 was then returned.

5. About the debts left by previous promoters, etc. Answer: I never heard that any debts were left unpaid; but that would in no way be my business, under any circumstances.

6. That the Sidney railway is an example. Answer: Not only the Sidney railway is in that position, but the Nakusp & Slocan, and the Shuswap & Okanagan are in the position of receiving interest on their bonds. Yet these railways are doing much good to their respective districts, and in many ways contributing indirectly to the revenue of the province, and through the settlement of the districts are likely in a few years to become self-supporting.

Yours faithfully,

R. P. RITHET.

A public meeting was held in market hall, Vancouver, on Saturday evening, Mayor Collins presiding, to discuss the British Pacific railway. The speakers were R. Macpherson, M.P.P., Major-Gen. Twigge, Col. Warren, Mr. St. George, Mr. McInraney and others. A resolution moved by Major-Gen. Twigge, opposing any financial aid whatever to the railway, was carried, the Advertiser states, unanimously. An amendment was moved by Mr. St. George to adjourn the meeting till the matter is brought before the house and sound information is given on it, but it did not receive a seconder. The meeting fully sustained the views expressed by Mr. Rithet in the above letter, to the effect that the scheme was condemned by certain people before they know any of its details.

Pure blood is the safeguard of health. Keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would be well.

By Book Post.

A rather startling book has recently reached me, "The Wonderful Visit,"* by H. G. Wells, in which an angel flies to earth and abides temporarily with the worthy Vicar of Sidermorton. The complications that arise are at once ludicrous and pathetic. In the sixth chapter the author sets himself right with the reader. He confesses that the weakest intellect will admit that this situation is frankly impossible. "Sensible people will scarcely care to go on with such an extravagant book * * * Let us explain. The angel of this story is the angel of art, not the angel that one must be irreverent to touch * * * He comes from the land of beautiful dreams, and not from any holier place." After this explanation one breathes more freely. There are some beautiful word pictures in the book and some carefully drawn character sketches. It is naturally highly imaginative but so written that one forgets to be incredulous. One sympathizes with the vicar in the painful situations into which the angelic qualities of his guest leads them both.

It makes one wish to be back again at school and being taught in a rational manner to read through a little volume which I received the other day Under the title, "Hints on Teaching Arithmetic,"* the author, Mr. H. S. MacLean, has grouped a number of valuable lessons. An interesting introduction shows the importance of arithmetic as a study and in its relation to other studies. The author shows how geography, astronomy, chemistry, etc., can be made to contribute their share towards the advancement of the mathematician. He goes on to show how the idea of number, which is a purely mental conception, is to be developed in the child, first, by observing objects in space, second, by separating quantity from quantity, third, by perceiving differences in quality, fourth, by observing that a quantity may be separated into units and combined again, fifth by giving the idea of series, sixth, by giving the idea of a whole. This seems to me the natural order of teaching the abstract idea of number. Numbering of groups is advocated as less wearisome to the child and the use of objects is encouraged. The course of lessons with attendant explanations will be of great educational value. The book is essential to young teachers.

Another text book on Phonography* has been issued, this one by an authority on the subject, Mr. Norman P. Heffly, of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. The manual is intended merely to make possible the easy acquisition and practical application of phonography for business and reporting purposes. It is solely a text book of the Pitman system, with the rules condensed as much as possible for class instruction, yet sufficiently explanatory for self instruction, and a series of easy and progressive lessons. The treatise seems especially timely for those who are struggling with shorthand without a teacher. It embraces all the modern ideas of teaching this science and is divested of everything unnecessary or confusing. The general directions at the outset warn the student against error. The reading exercises are compended in a natural order of increasing difficulty and the useful hints interspersed when needed will be no small aid to the self-instructor. No doubt the text book, embodying as it does, the experience of twenty successful teachers, will be largely used in class.

Brander Matthews' "His Father's Son,"* which has now appeared in paper covers, is a prettily illustrated book, rather finer illustrations than are usually allotted to the colonial editions. Mr. Matthews' stories are always powerfully written and delicately evasive of unneeded explanations. Everyone will remember his "Vignettes of Manhattan." "His Father's Son" is also a New York story and as such has nowadays a peculiar interest. This one takes us into questions of the dubious morality of the Stock Exchange. The son's degeneration dependent on his shock at the discovery of his father's methods is skillfully pictured. The distress of the mother and wife is a sad feature. The son's downfall is an old tale, but of particular moment in this book as illustrative of our inter-dependence. There is not an unreadable page in the story. One would wish for another ending, but I suppose the close is natural and therefore, paradoxically artistic. Brander Matthews' works are always entertaining and usually of economic interest.

I am glad to receive "Leslie's Weekly,"* and "Judge"* from the publishers. Many of us have owed our first start in literary life to the publishers of these two weeklies. The Arkells are proverially kindly to unknown writers and these in turn are sure of fair treatment. The death of Mr. Gillam is a great loss to "Judge" from a personal standpoint. There are some very interesting pictures in "Leslie's Weekly" of February 13th, a page of Broadway types by V. Gribayedoff, some wonderful photographs of Loie Fuller and of interest to Canadians, a number of scenes from the Quebec ice carnival.

"Short Stories"* for March is an unexceptionally good number. "Placidia and Pietro," by Mrs. French, and "Valentine—Schloss," by Mary F. Clark, are capital tales. Several translations in the issue are noteworthy. The publishers offer a prize competition for four (word) etchings, dramatic, pathetic, humorous, wierd. The prizes are each $25. The sketches should not be less than three hundred words nor more than one thousand.

MADGE ROBERTSON.

*The Wonderful Visit, by H. G. Wells. Macmillan & Co., publishers. London. Price 75c.

*Hints on Teaching Arithmetic, by H. S. Maclean. Copp, Clark & Co., publishers, Toronto. Price 50c. Cloth.

*A Manual of Phonography, by N. P. Heffley. American Book Company, Washington Square, New York. Price $1.25. Cloth.

*His Father's Son, by Brander Matthews. Longman's Colonial Library, Copp, Clark & Co., publishers, Toronto.

*"Leslie's Weekly," Arkell Publishing Co., New York. $4 a year.

*Judge, Arkell Publishing Co., New York. $5 a year.

*Short Stories, Current Literature Publishing Co., New York. $2.50 a year.

DEFENDING THE PEOPLE'S MONEY!

THE COST OF THE CUBAN WAR.

The shipwreck of an American filibustering expedition to Cuba, which is reported this week, must be welcome news to the Spanish government. But the particulars of the cost of the Cuban war, published this week, indicate how serious the financial drain it causes has become. Nearly half the 50,000,000 pesetas (say 2,000,000 pounds), already lent by the Bank of Spain to the government, is spent, and the latter is borrowing 50,000,000 more on Cuban bonds—the bank intimating that these loans must be the last. The war has hitherto cost 300,000,000 pesetas, and will cost 400,000,000 pesetas this year. A special surtax is spoken of on imports into Cuba, and, perhaps, into Spain; but the imports must be diminishing under the financial drain, and the Cuban home rulers are already indicating their dissatisfaction with the change to a sterner policy.—London Speaker.

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, and thank heaven I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp. L. A. Edwards, Jarvis, Ont.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware. *

—Men's Mackintosh coats $12. Gilmore & McCandless. *

OCEAN LINERS.

Discussing the grounding of the American liner St. Paul, the agent of a rival Atlantic liner said:—

"The newspapers that jump up and howl that this accident was due to the fact that the St. Paul was racing with the Campania, and then print long stories about 'the crime' of ocean racing, simply don't know what they are talking about. Why, you know and everybody else who will stop a moment to think will see that the big liners are always racing—that they have to race. The moment the boats on our line or any other line reach Sandy Hook going out they put on all steam, and go it for all they are worth. They don't go a bit faster because another boat happens in sight. They can't go any faster. If they don't do their best on all occasions they wouldn't get the postal contracts, and they would lose the government subsidies. Another reason they get there as quick as they can is that the quicker the trip is made the less money it costs the company.

"But above all the public ought to understand, and the newspapers ought to tell them so, instead of denouncing the companies, that fast travelling on the ocean is just as safe and a great deal more comfortable than slow travelling is. Can you point a single instance where an accident to a steamship on the sea was due to the speed at which she was going? There is not one. If you look at the record you will find that there are proportionately fewer accidents to the fast boats of the big lines than there are to the slow boats. It's the same on the water as it is on the land. It's the slow coach train that gets wrecked five times out of six. Fast trains don't run off the track or smash things or break down. If they do happen to break down the tools are there to fix them, and the hands are the most skilled that money can obtain. So on the great ships. The officers and men are a higher grade of men than are employed on the slow boats, and there is everything on board of a great, swift ship to repair almost any damage that can possibly happen. But I was talking about racing. I want to say that there is positively no more racing when two boats are running side by side than when both are a thousand miles apart."

—The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with anything. I gave him a 75 cent ottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases, such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Every grocer in Victoria sells Okell & Morris' pure preserves. *

—See the prize puzzle in the window at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St. *

Dominion Election.

OPPOSITION CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 22 BROAD ST.

All persons opposed to the present Dominion Government, and who are willing to assist by their votes and influence in effecting a change of administration, are invited to call at the above address and leave their names with the secretary. Open day and evening.

$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward is hereby offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons tampering or interfering in any way with any manhole, ventilator, flush tank, or other part of the sewerage system of the City of Victoria, or causing any impediment or obstruction to the proper and effective operation of any portion of the said system, except when acting under instructions from the City Engineer or Sanitary Officer.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1895.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

Will sell at Salesroom, Bastion Square,

Tuesday, February 25, 1896,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

20,500 Cigars, Various Brands,

Ship's Stores,

For Account of Whom it May Concern:

Beef, Pork, Beans, Butter, Drips, Salmon, Apples, Coffee, Raisins, Yeast Powders, Flour, Sugar, Roast and Corn Beef, etc.

20 cs. Union Jack Lager Beer.

1 large fire-proof safe; size 4 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft. 1 in.; nearly new.

TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

Will Sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, April 11th, 1896,

At his Salesroom, Bastion Square, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property and franchises as a going concern of the

Victoria Electric Ry & Lighting Company,

LIMITED.

For full particulars apply to

MESSRS. McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD, SOLICITORS,

Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, fe13-mch21 Victoria.

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Haughton, of the city of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, Merchant, and Alfred E. Wescott, of Victoria, aforesaid, Merchant, carrying on business in partnership under the firm name of Thomas Haughton and Company, have by deed dated the 14th day of February, 1896, assigned all their personal estate, credits and effects which may be seized or sold under execution, and all the real estate of them and either of them, to John Leander Beckwith, of the city of Victoria aforesaid, Commission Merchant, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Thomas Haughton and Alfred E. Wescott.

The said deed was executed by the said Thomas Haughton and Alfred E. Wescott and John Leander Beckwith on the 14th day of February, 1896.

All creditors are requested to send full particulars of their claims to the trustee on or before the 31st day of March, 1896.

Dated the 14th day of February, 1896.

H. G. HALL, Solicitor for the Trustee.

Frequent Clearing Out Sales among Dry Goods Merchants have not yet resulted in Free Dry Goods; but it has placed first-class materials within the reach of all. So with

Book Binding.

You can now obtain first-class Bindings at less than half the former prices. No necessity to let your Magazines & Music become destroyed for want of a cover, when a few cents will give a cheap and serviceable binding.

Now is the time and 32 Langley St. the place.

Phil R. Smith,

PRINTER, BOOK BINDER and MANUFACTURING STATIONER.

Creamery.

ALL FARMERS and keepers of COWS in NORTH and SOUTH VICTORIA and ESQUIMALT DISTRICTS who would be willing to enter into contracts with a reliable DAIRY ASSOCIATION for a five years' supply of all the best, pure, full milk from their herds at twelve cents per gallon, paid in cash on the 15th day of every month, and all charges of milk from Farm to Creamery to be Paid by the Association, are required to write at once, stating their willingness to contract, also number of cows that would be kept and other information to

JOHN F. CHANDLER, Garnham, P. O., Near Victoria, B. C.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

Can be Obtained from your Chemist.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Don't forget, these Remedies have been

PUBLICLY TESTED

and proved to be superior to any other

Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Co.

FEBRUARY.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

JOHN HAGGART'S DITCH.

In the house of commons the other day Minister Haggart informed a questioner that the cost of maintaining the Tay canal during the past season including pay for the keeper was $3,188. The revenue derived from tolls last season was $119. The total cost of the work up to date was $476,877. The people of Canada may well look upon "John Haggart's ditch" as a rather expensive affair for them to construct and maintain for the sole benefit of the minister of railways and canals. And while ready to squander hundreds of thousands of dollars for the advantage of favored supporters, there are public works much needed in this province which the government refuses to undertake, on the plea of economy. It would take some calculation to ascertain the exact amount out of which the public purse has been defrauded by operations such as resulted in the construction of this expensive and useless work.

FIRE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Times has received several communications in reference to the recent investigation of charges preferred against Chief Deasy by Mr. G. Campbell. While most willing to give every reasonable latitude to correspondents, we do not think that any good would result from a newspaper crusade, especially after an official enquiry has failed to establish the truth of the indictment against the fire chief. It is to be regretted that the case for the complainant was not put as fully as was possible to the investigating committee, and that only the defence was heard. We have, however, simply to deal with the facts as presented, and to unprejudiced minds they will exonerate Chief Deasy from the unsupported charges of official negligence and incompetency. If a special committee is to be appointed to further investigate the management of the fire department, as has been intimated, it will be only fair to all parties concerned to withhold criticism until a report is made. The Times strongly urged an investigation, and if the one held has not been satisfactory to all parties it is clearly not the fault of Chief Deasy. Even that officer's opponents will admit that according to the evidence, the Scotch verdict of "not proven" must be rendered. The public generally will say "not guilty."

AN "OLD FLAG" INCIDENT.

At the Liberal convention at St. Catharines a few days ago, an incident occurred that will disturb the loyal soul of the genuine Tory, whose party was supposed to be the sole custodian of the "old flag." When the chairman had called the meeting to order there marched into the hall a deputation from Niagara, With W. H. J. Evans at its head, carrying in his hand the old flag that was carried by the Lincoln militia in the war of 1812. "The enthusiasm," says the report, "as Mr. Evans made his way through the crowded hall to the platform was tremendous, reaching a climax as, standing upon the platform, he unfurled the flag, showing the many holes that had been shot through it while floating over the brave defenders of the frontier." The flag, as the bearer explained to the convention, was not much to look at, but it was sent by the Niagara Liberals to be unfurled on a Liberal platform as their pledge at once of loyalty to their leader, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, and loyalty to their country. And thereat the Liberal convention cheered itself hoarse.

At Toronto, too, on Saturday night, Canada's national song, "The Maple Leaf Forever," was sung to a great audience, assembled to hear speeches by prominent men against the government's Manitoba school policy, by its author, Mr. Muir. The enthusiasm was unbounded.

There is danger to the Conservative party in all this. Having traded so long upon their "loyalty," they may become jealous of their opponents, and from jealousy to a revival of their annexation tendencies of fifty years ago is but a short step.

Whenever the lip-loyal politician loses his grip on the "loyalty" cry, he is in infinite danger of becoming a rebel.

POOR ASSETS.

In answer to questions from Mr. Mulock the Dominion minister of finance stated in the house that public money of Canada was invested or lent in connection with various enterprises as follows: Albert railway company, $14,725.56; Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge company, $300,000; Quebec harbor commissioners, $3,748,519; Three Rivers harbor commission, $81,760. Default has been made in the payment of interest in all: Albert railway company, no interest collected since December 31, 1887; arrears of interest to June 30, 1895, $6,613; Fredericton and St. Mary's Bridge company, no interest collected since June, 1889; arrears to December 31, 1895, $78,000; Quebec harbor commissioners, very little interest paid; arrears to December 31, 1895, $930,463. The Three Rivers harbor commissioners paid $15,000 under the act of last session, and after deducting this amount the arrears of interest and sinking fund to December 31, 1895, amount to $26,924. The securities held by the government were mortgages in the case of the railway companies and the bridge company, and debentures in the other cases. The investments are valued in the official statement as to the net debt of Canada in the public accounts to the extent of the principal in each case. Mr. Foster also stated that nothing has been paid for some years on account of Grand Trunk fourth preferred stock, $121,739.65, and nothing at all in the Quebec Turnpike Trust boards, $20,000; Upper Canada bank stock, $750; and Earl of Selkirk mortgage, $12,90. Mr. Foster arrives at the net debt of the country by deducting from the gross debt the sinking fund and the amount of these "assets," most of which a private firm would be apt to write off. It is worthy of note, also that most of the bad investments in the list were made for political purposes.

A MODEL TO COPY.

If the Hon. Mr. Turner, premier, finance minister, etc., of British Columbia, would take the Hon. Oliver Mowat as a model, and try and imitate the Ontario premier, he would perhaps succeed in time in making a name for himself as a wise and sagacious ruler. The Mowat government has a surplus of over $5,000,000 and when Provincial Treasurer Harcourt made his budget speech the other day he made the almost precedented announcement that the expenditure for the past fiscal year had been less and the revenue more than had been estimated. Premier Turner has to admit an annual deficit of half a million and a provincial debt of three or four millions. There is a difference with a vengeance! Ontario has a population of nearly two millions—British Columbia of a hundred thousand. Ontario has been fortunate in having wise statesmen at the helm ever since Confederation. And during those twenty-nine years a Conservative government never was in power in the first province of the Dominion. That, no doubt, is partly the cause of Ontario's marvellous financial standing.

"SOMEWHAT PECULIAR."

At the risk of overdosing Col. Prior's organ, the views of the Montreal Gazette (Conservative) on the dual position of the Controller of Inland Revenue are reprinted. It will be seen that that well-informed newspaper has doubts where the local organ has none. The Gazette says:

"The position of the Controllers of Customs and Inland Revenue has been made the subject of a discussion in the senate on something of the same lines as that which took place in the House of Commons. The position of the gentlemen is certainly somewhat peculiar. They are members of the government, and have important departments under their care. They are also members of the cabinet, having been appointed to the Privy Council as individuals. In the cabinet, however, they do not sit as holders of portfolios in the administration, and their recommendations to Council, made in their quality as controllers, are not those of ministers. Messrs. Wood and Prior having been called to the cabinet, it is altogether likely that the precedent will be followed in the case of other gentlemen who may be nominated to the offices they now fill. This is not what was contemplated when the act creating the controllerships was brought into force. That such a situation as the present has arisen is a fair evidence that the under-secretary plan is as yet premature. All that its continuance effects is to save $2,000 a year on two salaries, and, while economy is a good thing in its way, it is not worth while maintaining the present anomaly for the sake of saving such a sum. A bill to repeal the law creating the controllerships and to give the offices cabinet rank should pass with very little opposition."

Canada Presbyterian: The phrase: "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" kept one man out of the Presidential chair of the United States. Bishop Cameron's choice term "Hell-inspired Hypocrites" may keep several men out of the Canadian house of commons. The power of making phrases that strike and stick is dangerous.

The appointment of Mr. Odlum as representative of the province at the Winnipeg immigration convention is no doubt the best that could be made under the circumstances. Mr. Odlum is now, we believe, somewhere in the east lecturing on British Columbia. Mr. Deane, of the Province, will also be present as joint commissioner for that enterprising weekly and the board of trade. These two gentlemen have a pretty extensive knowledge of British Columbia and ought to know how to put forward our claims for a share of the expected immigration.

Winnipeg Free Press: British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Manitoba, composing Young Canada, have many common interests, one of the most important of which is to secure rapid and desirable colonization. This is the problem which the approaching Immigration Convention proposes to solve; and it is remarkable that British Columbia has not yet notified Secretary Heubach that delegates from the western province will be in attendance. British Columbia may yet decide to have representation at the convention; and it is to be hoped that she will. However, if that province neglect to send a delegation, complaint must not be made if the convention ignores the varied resources and attractions of British Columbia.

THE OLD TORY COW.

The old Tory cow being milked nearly dry,
And quite at the end of her tether,
It was not surprising that she should try
To escape from the stormy weather.

She'd eaten the grass from under her feet
And was bellowing loudly for more,
But tied by the neck she had nothing to eat;
There was nothing to do but to roar.

No one to blame for the terrible plight
Only waste and extravagant ways,
She was, say the least, a pitiable sight,
The old cow at the end of her days.

But once on a time she was not so lean,
When she first into pasture was led,
For all within reach the grasses were green
And midst plenty she daily was fed.

Then she stamped and she tore, wasting her food,
Thinking naught of the days to come,
Until the old cow, while starving she stood,
Would have gladly e'en taken a crumb.

GLEN RAE.

HE WAS CRUEL TO CHILDREN.

Another Case of Brutishness Where Kindness is Expected.

White Plains, N. C., Feb. 24.—The official investigation of the West Chester temporary home for destitute and homeless children was continued by Referee Daniel Gournsey in the Supreme Court room at this village to-day. The first witness called was Wm. Bogart, of Yonkers, who testified to being committed to the home seven years ago for truancy. He testified to being whipped by the superintendent on numerous occasions, and said that sometimes, for no reason whatever, he was beaten with the cat-'o-nine-tails. He said that chains were also used in punishing him: they were tied about his wrists and around his ankles. Thos. Owen, of Brewsters, brakeman on the Harlem division of the New York Central, said he was 27 years of age. At the age of 12 he was committed to the home. He said he had been beaten by Superintendent Pierce on the slightest offence. On one occasion he was struck across the hand with the but end of a horse whip. The blow broke one of the bones in his little finger. He exhibited the hand he was struck on. He testified, as did Bogart, to seeing other inmates beaten by the superintendent, who paid no attention to his victims' cries for mercy. Hattie Gilbert, who worked in the home five years ago, was the next witness. She told how she saw the superintendent beat the inmates of the home, and that he was very severe in his treatment of children.

FREE COAL FROM A SAND BAR.

Farmers along the Ohio river for twenty miles above Portsmouth get their winter supply of coal from the river bed during extremely low water. During Confederate Gen. Morgan's raid through Ohio for strategic purposes he sank a fleet of over two hundred coal barges. The barges and contents became an obstruction to the river, and in 1895 government engineers blew them up to open the channel. The coal has been steadily drifting down the river ever since. The chunks have been worn round by the force of the water. They range in size from a baseball to a man's head. It is during the high water that they are kept in motion.

When the waters subside they lodge on the sand bars, and when the latter are high and dry the farmers pick the coal balls out of the boulders and gravel. The shallows adjacent to the bars are also explored. The action of the water in all these years seems to have washed the sulphur out of the coal, greatly to its improvement. The coal balls are covered with a grayish deposit of lime, and can be handled without soiling the hands.

—Much of life's misery is due to indigestion; for who can be happy with a pain in his stomach? As a corrective and strengthener of the alimentary organs, Ayer's Pills are invaluable, their use being always attended with marked benefit.

An association has been formed in Paris of the persons who escaped from the city by balloon during the siege. Sixty-six balloons left the city, carrying 160 persons, many of whom survive.

Adam Turner, an undertaker, recently stood as parliamentary candidate for North Belfast, Ireland. He offered to "bury free" every man who would vote for him. He was defeated.

"To Lovers of the Classic, the Antique and Beautiful. A gentleman proceeding to India for a year or more wishes to let his house at Bayswater, and to leave his head housemaid," is the way an advertisement in the Church Record reads.

Fortunate folk find fine furniture and furnishings for

Very Little Money

When they purchase at our establishment.

B. C. Furniture Company,
Government Street.
JACOB SEHL, Manager.

Great Mortgage Sale

The mortgagees having taken possession of the

Manchester House,

Yates Street, formerly conducted by Messrs T. Haughton & Co., the store is now closed, but a Great Bonafide Clearance Sale will commence on

Saturday, 15th inst., at 9:30 a.m.

And will continue until the mortgage has been satisfied.

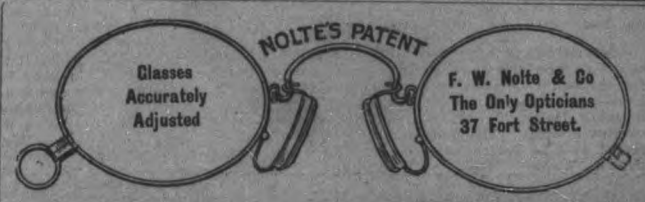
MONEY To Loan.
THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SECURITY & SAVINGS CO.
Apply to the Local Agents,
SHEDDEN, GOWARD & CO.
Public Accountants, Insurance Agents, Etc.
16 Trounce Ave., Victoria, B. C.

Removal Notice.
MRS. VIGOR
Begs to announce that she is now located at No. 81 Douglas street, Clarence Block. Full Lines of Fancy Goods, Ladies' Underwear, and Millinery. fe2)-1

The Wilson Hotel
and Dining Room now being under one management is better prepared than ever to accommodate the public to the satisfaction of all.
McCABE & IRVING, Proprietors.

NOTICE.
Tavary Grand Opera Company.
I take great pleasure in announcing that my efforts to induce the above company to visit British Columbia have been crowned with success, and that the dates have been definitely fixed for 9th, 10th and 11th March. The repertoire is being considered, and will be published before the regular sale opens. Orders for season tickets will be taken up to Saturday evening, 29th February, after which date no season tickets will be sold. All season tickets to be delivered and paid for on Monday, March 2nd. The regular sale of single night seats will be open at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, March 3rd.
ROBERT JAMIESON, Manager Victoria Theatre.

Cured Fish
Finnan Haddies,
Codfish (Newfoundland and B. C)
Codfish (Boneless)
Red Herring,
Bloaters,
Kippers.
..FOR SALE BY..
R. H. JAMESON, 33 Fort St.



Weiler Bros.,
..HAVE A..
New Stock
..OF..
Table Linen,
Dining Napkins,
Sheeting,
Towels,
Counterpanes,
Glass Cloth,
Roller Towelling,
Etc.,
..AT..
Right Prices.
NOTE:—
Special quotations to Hotels, Restaurants and the trade.

—A beautiful line of fine art sateens, cretons, fine tapestry coverings and Cordu-roy fabrics at Weiler Bros.'

A RARE CHANCE
For a Man With Moderate Capital.
To be sold as a going concern, on account of advertiser having other large interests away from Victoria:
A Profitable Manufacturing Business,
With plant complete, located in the city. A long lease can be had at a very low rental. Liberal terms. Address "X. Y. Z.," Times office. ja30-tf

George Marsden
General News Agent
Is now located in the
ADELPHI BLOCK
A Choice Stock of
Tobacco and Cigars.
All Coast Papers on sale.

THE GARRICK'S HEAD,
Bastion Street, has been reopened by the undersigned, where he will dispense the best of wines, liquors and cigars. OYSTER COCKTAILS a specialty. Visitors can depend upon polite service.
R. J. JOHNSON.
Victoria, Feb. 5, 1896.

Walk Right In

Our door is never locked. A licensed pharmacist always on hand to attend to your wants.

BOWES, *he* **Dispenses Prescriptions.**

Beside the Postoffice, 100 Gov't St. Telephone 425.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Kinnaird, the Cash Tailor, Johnson street, has just received a beautiful line of new spring goods.

—A meeting of the committee of the Victoria Golf Club will be held at 8:30 this evening at the residence of Harvey Combe, Fernwood road.

—The ladies of the Agenoria Society will hold a bazaar in aid of the Jubilee Hospital on Wednesday and Thursday of Easter week, 8th and 9th of April

Antoni Luckovitch, storekeeper at Hesquiot, and Miss Katie Lukey, daughter of the late Captain Lukey, were married at Hesquiot on Monday last.

—The Companions of the Forest will meet this evening in Foresters' Hall at 7:30 o'clock, and after business is over there will be a social for members and friends.

—Professor Odlum, of Vancouver, has been appointed by the Provincial Government to represent the province at the immigration convention to be held in Winnipeg this week.

—The directors of the Bank of British North America recommended a balance dividend of 2 per cent., making a total distribution of 4 per cent. for the year ended December 31st, leaving £5,700 to be carried forward. For 1894 the dividend paid was 4½ per cent.

—A special meeting of the executive of the local Council of Women was held in the committee room, City Hall, this afternoon. Several petitions which have been prepared by the council and affiliated societies for submission to the legislature during its present session, were considered.

—Those ratepayers who have been waiting for some explanation from the alderman regarding their action in reducing the salaries of officials, will probably hear it this evening. The police have sent in a letter regarding the cut which will no doubt come under discussion. The fire chief's investigation will also come up in a report from the wardens.

—The juvenile opera company will give a popular concert in a short time, a feature of which will be the Gypsy waltzes given by the full strength of the company and with appropriate costumes and scenery. All members are requested to attend rehearsal on Tuesday after school at Mrs. Lang's. Meanwhile "Olivette" is progressing nicely and will be ready for production in April.

—The funeral of the late Joseph Buhash, an Assyrian merchant, who died at St. Joseph's Hospital on Saturday, took place this morning from Hannah's undertaking parlors and later from St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Father Nicolaye. The pallbearers were A. Hashim, M. Macey, A. Rahey, F. Rahey, R. Rahey and M. Fageny.

—There will be an important meeting of the Natural History Society at the usual place this evening, when one of the principal subjects for discussion will be proposed amendments to the game protection act. As this is a subject in which others besides the members of the society are deeply interested, it is hoped that all who are actively concerned will attend this evening's meeting, as the society wishes to have the benefit of the best views.

—Special efforts have been made to secure an exceptionally good programme for the annual concert of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, in Semple's Hall, Craigflower road, to-morrow evening. The following are expected to take part: Messrs. J. G. Brown, Watson, Hood, Moir, Semple, Fisher, Mackenzie; Mrs. McGraw, Misses Munsie, Clarke, Johnson, Kermode, Mrs. Moir and the mandolin club under the direction of Sergt. Sparrow of the barracks. Work Point. Mrs. Hall and Miss Semple are to be accompanists.

—Nicholas Lawrie, a native of Cornwall, England, died Saturday afternoon at his home on Humboldt street. Deceased was forty-nine years of age and had been an invalid for two years. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Lawrie and family. About a week ago their little four-year-old son mysteriously disappeared, and though careful search was made no trace of his whereabouts has been found. The loss of his little child was carefully kept a secret from the dying man, so that he died ignorant of the additional grief that had befallen his family. Deceased was a member of the A. O. U. W. He leaves a wife and five children exclusive of the lost boy. The funeral takes place from the family residence to-morrow at 2 p. m. and half an hour later from the Metropolitan church.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

—The ladies of the Reformed Episcopal church are arranging for an entertainment for Easter Monday.

—The horses and carriages, comprising the stock of Bowman's livery stable were sold this afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Siddall.

—Davidson Bros., the jewellers, are going out of business and are advertising their store on Government to let and fixtures for sale.

—George Gardiner, an inmate of the Old Men's Home, aged 84 years, died yesterday. The funeral takes place to-morrow, Tuesday, morning at 11.

—Chin Tong, arrested on Friday night for stealing $490 from his foster father, Bow Kee, was this morning committed for trial. Nothing new was brought out in the evidence.

—Joshua Davies, auctioneer, will sell to-morrow at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, Bastion Square 20,500 cigars, ships stores, 20 cases Union Jack lager beer and one large fire-proof safe.

—Another adjournment for one day was granted in the case of the three Chinamen charged with causing the trouble in the Chinese theatre on Friday night. There was some celebration going on in Chinatown and the witnesses asked to be excused.

—The following Victoria passengers, per steamer Walla Walla, sailed this morning: Miss M. Flett, Miss Summers, Miss C. Smith, Miss M McCrummin, J. W. Munroe, Miss F. Arrowsmith, Miss Cora Findlay, Mrs. J. Topley, Ida Topley, Flossie Topley, Mrs. Ando and son, Miss Garcia.

—The repertoire for the Victoria season of the Tavary Grand Opera Company, beginning on Monday, March 9th, is as follows: Monday night, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Lucia"; Tuesday evening, "Mignon"; Wednesday matinee, "Il Trovatore"; Wednesday night, "Aida."

—A late order from the Minister of Militia at Ottawa announces "that the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel granted to Major James Peters by a general order dated 25th August, 1893 is hereby confirmed and made substantive from the date of the officer's appointment as deputy-adjutant-general of military district No. 11.

—The two Indians brought down from the north on the steamer Boscowitz by Officer Wollacott, they having been committed for trial for stealing, were on Saturday discharged by Judge Harrison at Nanaimo. There was a tendency among the officers to believe the story of the prisoners, to the effect that the arrest grew out of a conspiracy on the part of their enemies.

—As a result of a robbery committed in Stronachville on Saturday night, John McLean, a halfbreed, this morning began to serve a six months' sentence in jail. McLean went to a cabin, occupied by a Nass river Indian, who is visiting the city, and stole sundry articles. He took the stolen goods to the cabin of Annie Newman. A row ensued there, and Officer Anderson went to arrest McLean for assaulting the woman. The stolen goods were found there, and Annie was charged with having them in her possession. This morning both the charge of assault and the one against Annie for having the stolen goods in her possession were withdrawn and McLean was charged with stealing the goods and obstructing a police officer in the discharge of his duty. He got three months on each count.

—The citizens of Victoria are promised an evening of very interesting and profitable entertainment in the form of a lecture to be given in the school room of the Metropolitan Methodist church to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The speaker will be Rev. W. W. Baer, of Vancouver, and the lecture is entitled "My Rambles Through British Columbia," and is the result of Mr. Baer's observations during seven years' residence in and travels through the province. It embraces descriptions of the valuable resources and industries of British Columbia, together with racy sketches in the lecturer's best form. Over one hundred magnificent colored limelight views will be projected upon the canvas as illustrations of these rambles, and Mr. Baer being considered one of the best descriptive orators in British Columbia, a good time may be expected.

LAWYERS' WANTS.

Conference Between Judges and Bar Association.

The committee appointed by the Victoria Bar Association to confer with the judges this morning met the chief justice and Mr. Justice Drake. Several matters were discussed, and hereafter nearly all court motions will have to be made in open court immediately after chambers. They will be taken up only on three different days during the week. The desirability of establishing an agency system amongst solicitors was also discussed and a rule will be adopted. At present a solicitor in Nelson can file an appearance in the Victoria registry through his Victoria agent, but any notice from the other side must be served on the Nelson solicitor; what is asked for is that service may be effected on an agent here and to bring this about the registrar will keep an agency book, showing on whom service can be made. The appointment of official examiners was also discussed.

FLIGHTS OF PIGEONS.

The results of a competition recently organized at Paris by the Petit Journal are of some scientific interest. About 60,000 carrier pigeons from all parts of France, and from some parts in Belgium were released from the Eiffel Tower at known intervals and times. The first pigeon travelled a distance of 93 1-2 miles, with a velocity of 47 miles per hour. The highest average rates of flight ranged between this and 43 miles per hour for a distance of 274 miles. These rates are low compared with previous records. A distance of 600 miles has been covered at an average rates of 50 miles an hour; and in June, 1890, a pigeon travelled from Blois to Bijon, a distance of 290 miles, in four hours, 46 minutes, which gives a rate of about 60 miles an hour.

"Pshaw, he only married you for spite." "I know it, and he ought to be satisfied. He's getting all the spite I can give him."

In New Quarters

We are now located at 64 Yates Street, next door to Dalby & Claxton.
We make a specialty of Manufacturing and Repairing.

Pennock & Lowe,
64 Yates Street, Manufacturing Jewelers.

GLENALVON'S TRIP.

Fastest Voyage from Liverpool Since the Time of the Clipper Ship Titania.

Pacific Coast Steamship Company Fighting Their Opponents—Tacoma Arrives.

Never since the days when the Hudson's Bay Company's bark Titania secured a record of less than 110 days from Liverpool to Victoria, has a sailing vessel made such a speedy voyage as the Glenalvon, Capt. Andrews, which arrived in the Royal Roads at an early hour this morning. She crossed Liverpool bar on October 26th, and therefore made the voyage in less than 120 days. Crossing the bar at the same time was the ship Howth, Capt. Nicholson, consigned to Robert Ward & Co. The members of the shipping firms who had discharged the vessels made different bets among themselves on the result of the race between the two vessels. The Glenalvon fortunately encountered favorable weather all the way, which naturally assisted her in making the voyage so speedy.

Capt. Andrews never saw anything of the Howth after they crossed the Liverpool bar together, but she will probably be here at an early date, as Capt. Nicholson is a pushing fellow and his vessel is a first class sailer. The Glenalvon is a three-masted iron vessel, 1979 tons register. Her agents are R. P. Rithet & Co., Victoria and H. Bell-Irving & Co., Vancouver. She carries a mixed cargo, the principal consignees being as follows: Martin & Robertson, R. P. Rithet & Co., Pither & Leiser, D. H. Ross & Co., Fell & Co., S. W. Phillips, B. & S. Thompson & Co., Lever Bros., C. A. Holland, J. W. Mellor, McLennan & McFeely, Wm. Harrison, Turner, Beeton & Co., Pilkinton Bros., Gowan, Trent & Co., Langley & Co., W. J. Pollard & Co., Evans & Sons, Hudson's Bay Co.

The rate war south has been renewed with vigor. In a few days, it is said, a new rate schedule will go into effect as follows: From San Francisco to Sitka, first class, $23; second class, $13.50; to Juneau, $20 and $11; to Wrangel, $18 and $10. As the Lakme is cutting freight rates to Puget Sound points, the same company has reduced its prices from $3 a ton to $1, and in future that will be the ruling rate. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has been in the habit of announcing a freight rate of $1 per ton on their steamer, which leaves the same day as the Lakme, while keeping up the rate on their other two steamers. To offset this the managers of the Lakme resorted to a clever ruse. They announced that the Lakme would sail for the north on a certain date, and the Pacific Coast Steamship Company announced that the Umatilla, sailing on the same date, would carry freight for $1 per ton. The Umatilla carried a lot of freight, while the Lakme did not sail at all. Five days later the Lakme was billed to sail for the north again. The opposition promptly announced that the Puebla would carry freight at $1 per ton. The Lakme did not sail, and then they have announced that the Lakme would sail to-day. The Walla Walla sailed to-day and is carrying freight at $1 per ton.

The steamer Alki, which is to be placed on the Alaska route by the Pacific Coast Steamship company in an endeavor to run the Willapa off, has undergone many changes. The steerage has been entirely remodeled, and there are now splendid sleeping quarters, a dining room and a separate sitting room. The cabin has been built up, and there is now room for seventy additional first class passengers. A smoking room has also been built, and also a social hall. The engines have been repaired, and when the new Alki meets the Willapa, there will be a tug of war.

Continuous headwinds and heavy seas delayed the Northern Pacific steamer Tacoma, which arrived at the outer wharf last evening after an eighteen days' voyage from Yokohama. She had on board 22 Chinese, 10 Japanese and about 300 tons of freight for this port, and an equal amount for San Francisco, which is being discharged here. The Tacoma will leave to-morrow morning for the Sound.

Capt. Munger, late of the Corwin, has been assigned to shore duty and will superintend the building of the revenue cutter Golden Gate at Seattle. The Golden Gate is intended for patrol duty in San Francisco harbor, and it was thought that the vessel would be built in that city. The Morgan Brothers, of Seattle, however, succeeded in getting the contract. The new tug will be the first iron vessel which they have succeeded in turning out from their yards.

At nine-o'clock to-morrow morning the C. P. N. steamer Rainbow will leave on her regular weekly trip to Sooke.

Captain Wallace, of the steamer Walla Walla, is back from his trip east. He was the delegate from San Francisco harbor to the annual convention of the American Association of Masters and Pilots. Captain Wallace will resume command of the Walla Walla and come up on the next trip.

Among the passengers who arrived from San Francisco on the City of Puebla, were H. W. Goodall, vice-president, and A. E. Pryor, general manager of the firm of Piper, Aden, Goodall & Co. It is understood that they are looking for a steamer for the Vallejo route.

The C. P. N. Company's steamer Danube, Captain Meyers, is advertised to sail for Naas river and way ports on Monday, March 2, at 8 p.m.

RAPID STRIDES OF CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry is the basis of all the sciences, and the rate at which it has been going ahead of late is astonishing. On a shelf in the patent office at Washington are a number of bottles containing colognes and various scents. These were not made from flowers but are laboratory compounds, counterfeiting the perfumes of the rose and other kinds of blossoms so perfectly that nobody can tell the difference. Nearly all of them are entirely new. Attar of roses has not yet been produced artificially, but it is in sight. The chemists are approaching it from two directions. The ethereal oil that gives to the rose its peculiar fragrance is called "rhodonol.' This oil is found in the common lemon grass, and also in some of the geraniums. Efforts are being made to extract the oil from these plants, only a slight modification being required to transform it into the attar. At the same time the production of the attar is being attempted directly from the elements which nature employs in its composition.

The production of artificial musk from coal tar is a wonderful triumph of synthetic chemistry. It is likely to drive the real article out of the market. Though not at all the same thing as real musk, chemically speaking, its scent is indistinguishable from that of the latter. Musk, of course, is an important article of commerce, obtained from a gland of the musk deer that roams in the pine forests of the Himalayas. The perfumes of all flowers are due to ethereal oils, and before long all these will be manufactured artificially. Ethereal oils give to fruits their delicious flavors. There are hundreds of these oils and every one of them can be counterfeited easily, inasmuch as they are very simple chemical compounds. It doesn't pay any longer to use real fruit syrups for soda water, inasmuch as all of them can be imitated to perfection with artificial ethers or mixtures of ethers.

The biggest commercial success in the way of an artificial flavoring is vanalline. This product is keeping down the price of vanilla beans, and it is likely to drive the latter out of the market. Already the chemists are manufacturing oil of banana, oil of pineapple, oil of pear, oil of apple, oil of raspberry, and many others. The essential oil of banana, obtained by distilling the fruit, is identical chemically with the laboratory product. Oil of banana is a compound of acetic acid and amyl alcohol, the latter being the chief constituent of fusel oil. Oil of bitter almonds has been counterfeited; though chemically different, it has the same flavor as the real.

The chemists now know how to counterfeit lactic acid, which is the sour principle of sour milk. They also make citric acid which is the sour of the lemon. A recent achievement of great importance is the manufacture of salicylic acid from carbolic acid. One of the best remedies for gout and rheumatism is salicylic acid; also it is very useful as a preservative. Formerly it was obtained from the wintergreen plant and from certain varieties of willows, and it was very costly. At present it is made by the ton, and is extremely cheap—too cheap, in fact, inasmuch as it is freely employed to give a better keeping quality to bottled and otherwise preserved foods. It kills the bacteria that produce decomposition, but in the stomach it destroys the digestive ferments, and on that account is injurious to health.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Willie—I know sister would be glad to go skating with you.
Ringway—What makes you thing so?
"She says she has been dying all winter to have you break the ice."

ROYAL Baking Powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report

CEYLON.
The Purest,
Cleanest,
Healthiest,
Most Delicious
TEAS.
WE SELL THEM.
Victoria Tea House,
79 Government St.

The grapes are sour, so runs the fable;
Some would sell them, but are not able.

Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. We have some imitators, but no equals.

Dick's Boots and Shoes
Can only be purchased at our address. Every pair stamped.
For wear and reasonable prices they
Hold the Field.
We can with confidence say
Try a Pair.
Glad to show you our goods. THEY WILL STAND INSPECTION.
Old Country Boot Store,
91 Johnson street, between Broad and Douglas street.

ODOROMA
..IMPARTS..
Beauty to the Teeth,
Fragrance to the Breath,
And that rosy, healthful color to the gums.
O-D-O-R-O-M-A pronounced by expert chemists
The Perfect Tooth Powder.

We Are Satisfied!
So Will You Be
There was a rush for those excellent values in Men's Flannelette Outing Shirts yesterday. 50c. for goods actually worth 75c. is seldom offered, but we are doing it this week, and it is appreciated by all who call. They buy and send their friends to secure the great bargains.
It's the Low Prices
In all departments that keeps up our business during the dull season.
Cameron, The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

Whole Fruit Preserves
The Preserves made by us, and BEARING OUR LABEL, are of the same High Quality as those supplied to
His Excellency the Governor-General,
at his request.
We make ONE QUALITY, THE BEST.
Always ask for the Preserves of the
Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co.,
Victoria, B. C.

An Early Arrival
A first shipment of New Spring Goods has arrived.
Scotch Suitings,
Trouserings and Overcoatings.
In New Shades and Patterns. First Class Work Reasonable Prices.
KINNAIRD, THE CASH TAILOR, 46 JOHNSTON STREET.

CIGAR SMOKERS
Will be interested in knowing that the CAPITAL BRAND Of Cigars manufactured by us are unequalled on the coast. Ask for them.
MEISS & GOLD, Manufacturers,
54 JOHNSON STREET. UP STAIRS.

Clearance Sale.
Men's Fine American Goods.

Gent's Corduvan	Boots,	Sizes 5-10,	$7 00,	Now	$5 00
	Cong.	" 5-9,	7 00,	"	5 00
	Boots,	" "	6 00,	"	4 25
	Cong.	" "	6 00,	"	4 25

J. Fullerton, 103 Government St.

Have You Tried
The RAINBOW or RECEPTION COFFEES, at 35c. per lb. can.
CRYSTAL BAKING POWDER, at 25 cts. per lb. in Lamp Chimneys.
The above are very extensively advertised by the Pure Gold Mfg. Co., Toronto.
Very Choice Potatoes, 75c. per Sack.
TEA in 5 lb. boxes at $1.00, $1.10, $1.25 (H. C.), $1.35 (M.M.).
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Japan, Oolong, and "Lipyton's", "Tetley's", "Bee", Orient, Brands of Ceylon Blends, Specially prepared and packed for and by the growers in Ceylon.
Hardress Clarke, COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS

The Workingman's Friend
Has just received a shipment of $5.000 worth of Clothing, bought direct from the factory, for spot cash; so you see that we have no profits to divide with the middle man.

Men's Genuine Scotch Tweed Suits - -	$4 50
Men's Genuine Canadian Tweed Suits -	4 00
Men's Genuine English Cheviot Suits - -	9 50
Men's Genuine English Worsted Suits - -	7 50
Custom Made Morning Suits - - - -	9 75

Fine Imported Henry Clay Suits, which you will pay $25.00 for elsewhere, only $12.50. The Best Scotch Tweed Suits, for Boys—Coat, Vest and Pants, all sizes, from $2.50 to $3.00. Overcoats and Mackintoshes for one half the regular price.
Now, kind readers, come and examine our goods and prices, no matter if you buy or not; no trouble to show goods.
Yours Obediently,
H. FREEMAN,
111 and 113 Government Stret.

REINDEER FOR ALASKA.

The U. S. Government to Colonize Several Large Herds.

The following interesting communication has been sent out by the interior department of Washington relative to the efforts recently made towards the planting of herds of reindeer in appropriate sections of Alaska, with a view to teaching the Laplanders to breed and train these useful animals and thus insure more rapid and reliable communication between settlements in the more distant portions of the country than is at present furnished by dogs, and at the same time guarantee a plentiful food supply:

The secretary of the interior has approved and forwarded to congress the recommendation of the commission of education, that the sum of $45,000 should be appropriated for the present year for the purchase of reindeer, the same to be furnished by the lowest bidder and delivered at suitable points on the Alaskan coast. Fifteen hundred to two thousand reindeer would, it is thought, be secured by this sum. Added to the 900 or more deer already in the herd kept at Port Clarence, near Behring Straits, there will be a stock of 2500 or more.

The natural increase of a herd of reindeer, judging from the experience of the last four years in Alaska, amounts to upwards of 50 per cent. increase of the entire herd. With 3000 reindeer the annual increase would be at least 1500, and the bureau of education could distribute in the first year a sufficient number to each missionary station and white settlement to provide herds of from one to two hundred each. These, under the care of Lapland herdsmen, and with additions from the central herd, on following years, would soon grow to be large herds.

Through the efforts of the missionary schools and the government schools the natives would learn to breed and train the reindeer and the native population would thus be raised from the savage state of mere hunters and fishermen, to the higher condition of nomads or herdsmen. Whereas now, intercommunication between the villages in Alaska is very precarious in the winter time, due to the fact that the dogs that draw the sledges have to creep along from village to village in order to secure this necessary food, on the other hand, the reindeer can procure his food immediately from the moss under the snow at any point where he is turned loose.

The dogs travel at the rate of 35 miles a day, while the reindeer travels 90 miles a day. It would be possible to have communication with all of the settlements scattered through Alaska, once in two weeks during the long winter season.

Once a large herd of reindeer are established in Alaska, a plentiful supply of the best food will become everywhere available. The danger to miners and other settlers who run the risk of coming short of provisions in case of mishaps to their annual stores would be removed as well as the danger to those natives who have been deprived of their food by the destruction of the walrus and whale.

There is no reason why a large population of hardy people should not live and find profitable industries in Alaska. The one food supply that amounts to anything is the long, white, fibrous moss (Cladonia Rangifera), which exists in such abundance that 10,000,000 reindeer can exist upon it within the territory of Alaska, judging by the experience of those countries like Lapland and Finland, where similar conditions exist.

The main argument used by the commissioner of education for this appropriation on the part of congress is not chiefly the one based on the Christian sentiment of the people, an appeal to prevent starvation, although all missionaries and other authorities report numerous cases of death by starvation.

The object of the introduction of reindeer is not to afford a temporary relief by furnishing food to the natives, but rather the transformation of a people from the savage employment of hunting and fishing to a higher grade of civilization, that of herdsmen and teamsters. In the condition of herdsmen and teamsters these people at once come into profitable business relations with the rest of the world. They furnish deerskins and meat for commerce and the furnish the rapid transportation needed to make safe and prosperous the settlements in that territory.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Buying legislation, says a writer in To-Day, is a familiar part of the science of railway management. Legislative investigations in New York have proved that the Erie road spent $1,000,000 in a single year, to influence legislation, and the New York Central $205,000. The corruption money spent by the railroads in the United States is estimated at $30,000,000 a year. It is a matter of common knowledge that the railroads practically own the legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and many other States. And they do not always stop with the legislatures. In Pennsylvania they have captured the courts. John D. Lawson, author of "Leading Cases Simplified," warns the student of railway law "not to pay much heed to the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at least during the past ten or fifteen years. The Pennsylvania railroad appears to run that tribunal with the same success that it does their own trains."

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

—Weiler Bros., agents for the celebrated Rambler bicycle. Information about this machine will be cheerfully given *

—The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware. *

GOING ON WITH COERCION.

The question as to whether or not the remedial bill will pass, is perhaps the one exciting the greatest interest throughout the Dominion to-day. We have entertained the belief for a considerable time that the bill will be passed during the present session. We do not anticipate that any considerable number of Liberals will vote for it, but we fancy the expected defection of the Ontario Conservatives on the question has been over-estimated, and that the government, under the direction of Sir Charles Tupper, will be able to force the obnoxious measure through parliament without suffering either a reverse or any serious loss of support from their following. The government is still keeping up the absurd contention that it had no option under the last judgment but to restore the "rights" of the minority, of which it was "ruthlessly despoiled" by the Manitoba legislature in 1890. Such dishonest reasoning may result in easing the consciences of some weak members and in enabling them to vote for the bill, but the people of Canada know different, and will not consent to be befooled. The bill may pass, but it will never be accepted by this province, and the result will be to prolong the struggle, intensify the bitterness and strife, and prevent the easy settlement of a question that should be removed from the public arena as soon as possible. In forcing such a coercive bill through parliament, the Conservative government is not even doing the hierarchy of Quebec, to say nothing of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba, a good turn. To muzzle and coerce a free province like Manitoba, under such circumstances, will result in an agitation which may sap the foundations of confederation and ultimately sweep away all the privileges enjoyed by the Romish church.

How absurd it is for the government and its friends to contend that the remedial bill is not coercion. Manitoba has abolished separate schools and declared by overwhelming numbers that it will not have them, and notwithstanding this, the remedial bill provides for the establishing of a pernicious system of straight separate schools in this province, under the direct control of the Church of Rome.

For the purpose of making the bill appear less objectionable, it is sugar-coated with a statement that the separate schools are to be equal to the public schools, but as the entire management, including even the inspection, is to be handed over to a Catholic board, or the church itself, we would like to inquire what is the value of such a clause. It is not worth the paper it is written on. Failing the appointment of the Catholic board by the local government (and everybody knows how preposterous it would be to expect Mr. Greenway to make such an appointment in view of his pledges), the board is to be appointed by the Dominion government. It is not difficult to imagine the nature of the board when it is to be appointed at the dictation of Quebec. That board has the deciding as to whether or not the teaching in the separate schools conforms to that of the public schools. We all know what the decision will be worth.

Under the provisions of the bill this board is to have absolute power over the separate schools, and may even go to the extent of forcing separate schools upon Roman Catholics in sections where all the parents of the children to be taught are opposed to separate schools and in favor of public schools.

In view of the persistence of the Ottawa "mob" in trying to coerce this province, we sometimes find ourselves marvelling at the endurance of our people under most provoking circumstances. The Ottawa government may, however find to its cost, when it is too late, that there is a limit to our patience and endurance.—Winnipeg Tribune.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

Searched for Many Years It Brought Fortune to Its Finder.

Among the most valuable books in the world are those few still extant which bear the name of John Guttenburg, the printer and publisher, who flourished soon after printing was discovered—1450. The value in which the works are held is shown by the enormous prices they fetch on the rare occasions when any of them find their way to the auction mart.

At the commencement of the present century, the house of a certain peer, who possessed the first book John Guttenburg ever printed, was broken into, the thieves carrying off, among other treasures, this book, which for years after was diligently sought for, without success.

One evening, some time since, a blacksmith stopped in front of a book-seller's barrow in London. He knew nothing of books, but, descrying one, looking older than the others, he planked down his penny, and, throwing it on a shelf when he got home, forgot all about it.

One of his lodgers, a porter in the British Museum, noticed that it was dated 1450, asked permission to show it to the museum authorities. A day or two later the blacksmith was asked to call. The secretary, who saw him, then asked what he wanted for the book. Not knowing what to reply the man said:

"What will you give?"

"What do you say to £60?" was the answer.

The astonishment which overspread the blacksmith's face was taken by the official for disgust; so, saying, "I will see if we can give any more," he hurried from the room, returning presently with an offer of £90, which, needless to say, was accepted.

Sooner than have lost Guttenburg's book, the museum would have paid two thousand pounds. The librarians of the great Paris library would have cheerfully paid £2500 for this book.

Ninty Per Cent.

Of all the people need to take a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season to prevent that run down and debilitated condition which invites disease. The money invested in half a dozen bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will come back with large returns in the health and vigor of body and strength of nerves.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. Cure all liver ills. 25c.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware. *

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"A Province I will give thee."—ANT. & CLEO.

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CONTENTS

Men and Things	Sport
Parliament and Bar	Miscellaneous
The Library	Frills and Furbelows.
Agriculture.	Original Story
Mining	Correspondence
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Anniversary Number!

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Showing the Industries of British Columbia.

The last two issues having been completely exhausted, subscribers are requested to leave their orders for extra copies early.

Special Announcement:

Commencing with the Anniversary Number, new subscribers will be taken at $1.00 per annum: single copies 5c.

LIGHT IN PAGAN TEMPLES.

The temples of Indian are to be lighted with electricity, the example having been set by the great shrine of Siva, at Kochieaddie, near Mutwal, in Ceylon, and is to be speedily followed by the equally vast and ancient foundation of the Natukotta, in the same island. In no long time others will adopt the same improvement till all the holy places of the peninsula are so equipped that by pressing a button they can be instantly illuminated, like a modern hotel or theatre. There are some 3,000,000 gods in the Hindoo pantheon, and they are entitled to a degree of surprise at the introduction to their shrines of a miracle surpassing any of their own. The old crusets of bitumen and flickering lamps of perfumed oil, which shone around them age after age since the days of Sesostris and Scylax, gave way to Pennsylvania petroleum and illuminating gas. These are now to be substituted by a radiant flame bright enough to purge the temples of their shadowy gods and spread the glow of a more wholesome and rational faith around the altars.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small, and easy to take. Don't forget this.

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Baron de Zuylen, president of the Automobile Company, of Paris, is very enthusiastic regarding the future of the horseless carriage. In Paris the number of vehicles drawn by horses is decreasing rapidly, and conveyances propelled by electricity are taking their place. The Baron asserts that the horse is no longer useful, and must find place in the future simply as an ornament.

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Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 4 p.m.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,

Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper's Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING.

G. A. Carleton, General Agent. Manager.

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ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 25.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, Oct. 28th, 1895.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily A. M.	Sat'dy P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	8.00	3.20
Ar. Nanaimo	11.40	6.38
Ar. Wellington	12.00	6.55

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily A. M.	Sat'dy P. M.
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8.20	3.30
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8.45	3.45
Ar. Victoria	12.20	7.00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

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NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

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THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7 A.M. Lv.....SPOKANE....Ar. 5:30 P.M.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p. m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m., same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

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9 00 am	Lv	M	..	*Victoria...	110	Ar	4 15 am
11 45 am	Lv	36	1	Townsend	72	Lv	12 30 am
3 00 pm	Lv	23	..	Seattle....	36	Lv	9 45 pm
4 45 pm	Ar	101		Tacoma**.	81	Lv	7 30 pm

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

*Daily except Monday.

**Daily except Sunday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt. Victoria, B. C.

COMMUNICATIONS

SCHOOL LANDS ACT.

To the Editor: I observed with pleasure your editorial upon this subject in Saturday's issue. A more mischievous and retrograde measure could hardly have been conceived; introducing, as it does, the worst form of speculation in the public domain without the slightest attempt to palliate the wrong by some apology for settlement.

In all probability the great majority of the citizens and inhabitants of this province have but little idea of the scope and purpose of this measure. Under the very deceptive and plausible title of "The School Lands Act," an incredible quantity of the most valuable assets of the province is to be handed to some rich man or men to be gambled for in future years, and the supposed purpose of the act—to aid education—is not one whit further advanced. Any other title would do equally as well. I suggest a few: "The Ministers' Salaries Act," "The Forbes Vernon Enabling Bill," "The Sinecures' Boodling and Jobbery Act," "The Empty- Treasury, No-Borrowing Bill," "The Speculative Land-Grab Act," "The Topsy-Turvy, Gullible Swallow Bill." It is more than hinted that not a few of the government's supporters will not support it through committee; if they do, well. An outraged posterity ought to justly brand the supporters of such a measure as the most culpable of unpatriotic and incapable politicians.

I hope that the mayor will convene at an early date a meeting of the citizens to protest against the measure.

W. MARCHANT.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

To the Editor:—Report says that Sir Donald A. Smith is endeavoring to arrange a settlement of the Manitoba school question. If there is one man in the whole Dominion able to bring the contending parties together in order to solve this difficult problem it is, in my opinion, Sir Donald A. Smith. It is most desirable that this question, involving a conflict between races and creeds, should be removed as quickly as possible from the sphere of politics, into which it should never have been allowed to enter, and if Sir Donald A. Smith has undertaken and succeeds in a mission of peace he will deserve the fervent gratitude of the whole country. I am not aware, however, except from report, that Sir Donald A. Smith's visit to Winnipeg at the present time is for the purpose of interesting himself in the school question. I trust it is, because I have the greatest faith in his ability to bring about a settlement, if such a thing is within the range of possibility. It will not be the first time that he has rescued the Northwest from the blundering incapacity of a Conservative administration. In 1869-70 the Ottawa authorities endeavored to force upon the inhabitants a paternal form of government, although they were warned that the people would not accept it, and the result was a rebellion which threatened at one time to throw the country into the arms of the United States. The deplorable events that followed the blundering policy of the Dominion government at that period are matters of history, and if it had not been for the judgment and tact displayed by Sir Donald A. Smith, who as special commissioner, succeeded in reconciling the various contending factions, it is extremely doubtful whether the great Northwest would be a part of the Dominion to-day. Yet notwithstanding the great services rendered by their special commissioner on that occasion the Conservative government allowed two years to elapse before they tendered any acknowledgement to the gentleman who had saved them from the consequences of their folly. If Sir Donald A. Smith is again on a mission of peace to the Northwest history is but repeating itself. Here we find the Dominion government once more endeavoring to enforce an unpalatable measure on the people of the Northwest. They were counselled not to take the course they have done, and now they find themselves met by resistance on the part of the people which, although not an armed resistance, is none the less formidable. They have gone their own way in spite of all warnings, just as they did in '69-'70, only to find themselves checked by insurmountable difficulties. They realize at last that even if they succeed in passing their remedial legislation it will by no means settle the difficulty, and evidently they appreciate the fact that the people of Canada are beginning to see through their blundering policy from first to last. I will not be surprised then to learn as a fact that they have turned once more to Sir Donald A. Smith to help them in the present emergency. I trust they have done so, for as I have already said it is most desirable that the school question should be settled and taken out of the arena of politics. But, sir, what greater proof can we have of the utter incapacity of the ministers at the head of affairs than the muddle into which this whole matter has been allowed to drift? I venture to say that had Sir John A. Macdonald been alive, he, having the experience of '69-'70 before him, would never have permitted the question to fall into the unsettled state in which it is to-day. The fact of the matter is the Conservative party are without leaders at the present moment. The men who are at the head of affairs have forfeited the confidence not only of the country but also of the majority of Conservatives, and before the Tory party can expect to regain the respect of the people of Canada they must choose a new and altogether different set of men to lead them.

In their straits they called to Sir Charles Tupper to help them. But his coming is evidently too late to mend matters. What can he do—experienced statesman though he be—when surrounded by such men as his present colleagues? Where is he at a moment's notice to find others to take their places? Sir Charles Tupper's coming is too late and I fancy he begins to realize the fact. But let the grounds of the conflict at the coming election be what they may, if Sir Donald A. Smith resolves the school question from being one of them he will have earned the gratitude of the whole Dominion.

I see it also reported that Sir Charles Tupper is also on his way to Winnipeg, ostensibly, no doubt, to take part in the immigration convention about to be held there, but more probably to see if something can be done to settle the school question. If it should be the case that Sir Charles is visiting Winnipeg at this time on the eve of the second reading of the remedial bill, I think it may be taken for granted that he foresees defeat for the government on that measure and is taking a desperate chance to try and avert the downfall of the administration. Time will tell.

ALEXANDER BEGG.

OUR SALMON IN LONDON.

One Hundred and Forty Tons Frozen Salmon Fetch Low Prices.

The Canadian Gazette, Feb. 6th, says: On Tuesday there was a dispersal of the immense consignment of frozen salmon recently received from Vancouver. The event took place at Hay's wharf, Tooley street, Mr. W. E. Alwin being the auctioneer, and the sale was attended by a large number of dealers in London and elsewhere. There were 443 boxes of fish for disposal, the aggregate weight being no less than 140 tons, and with such a quantity at hand it was thought probable that the sale would have extended over more than one day. Such was not the case, however, for it occupied but a small portion of the morning, many boxes falling to the biddings of individual purchasers. The fish were considered to be in excellent condition. The prices realized per pound ranged from two to three pence downward.

BANK OF B. C.

Report Presented to the Shareholders at the Half-Yearly Meeting.

The following is a summary of the report of the Bank of British Columbia presented to the shareholders in London on the 14th instant: The dividend recommended for 1895 is 5 per cent. which compares with 8 per cent. for 1894. It will be seen that a considerable sum is to be taken from the reserve to make provision for losses:—

The directors in submitting to the shareholders the statement of accounts for the half year ended 31st December last have to report that, after paying all charges and deducting rebate of interest on bills not due, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account at that date was £17,409 9s. 4d., which they propose to appropriate as follows, viz.: £15,000 in payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of income tax); making a total distribution of 5 per cent. for the year, leaving £2409 9s. 4d. to be carried forward. The question of the amount of provision to be made for bad and doubtful debts has had the careful consideration of the directors, and in this they have been aided by recent special reports from their chief officers abroad, which show that a much larger provision will be necessary than was anticipated at the time of the last meeting, and that the sum of £135,000 will be required to make ample provision for contingent as well as ascertained losses. The directors have, therefore, decided to transfer this sum from the reserve fund, which will then stand at £100,000. The shareholders will have to elect auditors for the ensuing year, and Mr. Gibbes and Mr. Cumming offer themselves for re-election.

LATE BISHOP HILL'S WILL.

The Late Bishop of Columbia Leaves His Fortune to Relatives.

The will of the Right Rev. Dr. George Hills, vicar of Parham, Suffolk, formerly bishop of British Columbia, who died on December 16th, aged seventy-nine years, has been proved. The value of the personal estate has been assessed at £17,851 12s. 7d. Probate of his will has been granted to his nephew, Geo. H. B. McSwiney, of 68 Lansdowne Place, Brighton, and Arthur C. Hammersley, of 16 Charing-Cross, banker, to each of whom the testator bequeaths £50; to Mr. Bent McSwiney, further, £500; to the testator's sister, Diana Phillips, £1000; to his sister, Caroline Arden, £50, and the income during her life of a sum of £1000; to Caroline Louise Arden, £200; to his sister, Emily McSwiney, the income during her life of a sum of £1000, which, subject to her life interest, is to be in trust of her sons, Frederic and William D. McSwiney; to the said Frederic and W. D. McSwiney, £500 each: in trust for the late Mrs. Hills' niece, Justine King, or in the event of her death whilst under twenty-one years of age, for her two sisters, £3000; to the Rev. W. H. Arden, £4000, and the reversion on the death of his mother to £1000, and to Mrs. Harriet Arden, £100 and £4000; to the Rev. Geo. A. Nicholls and to Mrs. Fanny Nicholls, £500 each; to Robert Nixon and to Mrs. Scriven and Mrs. Blackstock, of Victoria, British Columbia, £100 each; to his nephew, George E. Arden, £1000, and to his nieces, Mary Pye and Katherine Bulkeley, £500 each. The residue of the late bishop of Columbia's estate is left in trust in equal share for the Rev. W. H. Arden, Mrs. Harriet Arden, and George Herbert Bent McSwiney.

Threw Away His Canes.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly affected with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He said this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 75 cents a bottle by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

How to Get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

Robinson—How about that note I hold of yours, Brown? I've had it so long that whiskers are growing on it.

Brown—Why don't you get it shaved, then?

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for a sick headache, biliousness constipation, pain in the side and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

KAMLOOPS.

Inland Sentinel.

A meeting of those interested in the proposed cannery was held on Tuesday evening at the Dominion hotel, when Mr. Falconer, the promoter, explained what he propsed to do. A proposition will likely be laid before the Board of Trade at its meeting to be held on Monday evening next. Mr. Falconer does not propose that fruit should be canned or preserved at the cannery here at first, only vegetables, with probably meats.

The first election of a board of overseers under the Cattle Ranges act for the Kamloops polling division, recently proclaimed, which roughly speaking includes the country between Savona, Rockford, Martin's Range on the South Thompson, and Heffley's Creek on the North Thompson, drew a large number of ranchers to the city on Thursday. The conflicting interests of those engaged in rearing sheep and cattle, gave some animation to the election and a very large vote was polled. The cattle men are especially fearful lest the practice of driving in large flocks of sheep from the United Stated and feeding them on the Kamloops range for the coast markets, may be established, while they have no objection to sufficient sheep, if kept within the specified limits to be arranged, being reared to supply the local market with mutton. Nominations were at 11 o'clock, a poll was opened, and votes were received up to 4 o'clock, when the result was declared as follows: J. T. Edwards 51, Jas. Mellors 49, J. R. Hull 49, W. J. Roper 48, W. McLeod 44 Thomas Newman 43, J. O'Brien, 42, L. Campbell, 39, W. Livingston 35. The first five were elected.

WELLINGTON.

From our own correspondent.

Wellington, Feb. 22.—The order of Free Gardeners has been added to our already large number of lodges.

The ships in the harbor are: Steamship Costa Rica, loading for San Francisco; ship Kate Davenport, ship Yosemite. During the last six weeks the mines have been taxed to their utmost in supplying the demand for coal, and it is reported that the last pay roll was the largest one for over a year.

The Rev. C. E. Cooper, who has been given four months' holidays, leaves about the 1st of March for England.

The new Methodist church was opened on Sunday morning by the Rev. S. Cleaver, of Victoria, who preached at the services held during the afternoon and evening. The building is well finished both inside and out and adds considerably to the beauty of our main street.

Our football team has once more begun practice. It meets the Nanaimo team on the 7th of next month at Nanaimo. If the team can win this game there is still a chance of the cup coming to Wellington.

A BELLIGERENT EDITOR.

The Nelson Tribune Man Assaults Canadian Pacific Officials.

Nelson, Feb. 22.—The Miner prints the following re the assault upon Mr. Marpole: "A paragraph appeared in the Tribune last week referring to the officials and management of the C. P. R. It stated amongst other things that bad feelings existed between the traffic and executive departments. The whole story was purely fictitious and simply had not a word of truth in it. The gentlemen alluded to, who are all very good friends, naturally felt annoyed at these scandals being circulated. This morning Messrs. Marpole, Geo. McL. Brown and Duchesnay, who happened to be in town, called on the editor of the Tribune with reference to the offending paragraph. They were sitting in chairs stating their case when Mr. Houston seized a large and heavy ruler which was lying on his table and rising from his seat dealt Mr. Marpole a fearful blow on the head laying it open to the skull. Mr. Marpole at once closed with his assailant, but was hampered by his overcoat. Mr. Houston then aimed a second blow at Mr. Marpole, but by this time Messrs. Brown and Duchesnay were upon him. Mr. Brown caught his wrist and broke the weight of the blow, which however, inflicted a nasty wound just above Mr. Marpole's eye. Finding himself baffled in his blind fury Mr. Houston seized Mr. Marpole by the throat and also managed to get his teeth into his hand and nearly chewed off the end of his finger. In this predicament with his right hand firmly held by his assailant's teeth, Mr. Marpole seized the scissors as the only means of defending himself. These were taken from him and Houston was dragged off. All the C. P. R. men were more or less wounded and Mr. Marpole so badly that he had to go at once to a surgeon who put four stitches into his head and dressed his wounded finger. Mr. Duchesnay also had a severe cut in his hand and Mr. Brown a bruise. The three were simply covered with blood. Mr. Marpole left for Kaslo on the steamer Nelson at 7 o'clock.

THE STORY OR MAKALLE.

How Menelik Permitted Its Evacuation by the Italians.

The story of the evacuation of Makalle by the Italian troops is one of unusual interest. On January 18 Signor Felter sent from the Italian headquarters to treat with the besieging forces, reached the Shoan camp, where he was treated with a distinction above that accorded to the most important Ras. The camp was spread over a surface of several kilometres and contained eighty thousand soldiers, armed with breech-loaders, and forty thousand beasts of burden. The Shoans were encamped like Europeans, but with entire disregard to sanitary conditions. The ground outside the tents was extremely filthy, and the water was polluted and muddy from the immense concourse of men and beasts. The tent of the Emperor, bright red, and ornamented with silver bells, occupied a conspicuous position in the centre of the camp. It is capable of containing two hundred persons.

Signor Felter found the Negus disposed to treat for peace. To prove his friendly disposition he took Signor Felter in sight of the fort of Makalle, saying that it was his intention to grant the evacuation by the Italian troops with arms and baggage, and immediately authorized Signor Felter to carry the information to Lieutenant-Colonel Galiano. Signor Felter replied that he could not accept the terms without the orders of General Baratieri, and he therefore returned to Adagamus to report to the general, who accepted, under certain conditions of guarantee, fearing a snare and considering it incredible that the Negus should grant its liberty to a garrison about to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Signor Felter, on his return to Makelle, first saw Ras Makonnen, who was most deferential. The Negus committed to him letters to King Humbert and General Baratieri, declaring that the liberation of the garrison was the pledge of his peaceful intentions, and deputed Ras Makonnen to take the measures for the liberation of the Italians.

Signor Felter then went to the fort, about 11 o'clock on the 23rd, and found the slopes leading up to it strewn with dead bodies in a state of putrefaction and filling the air with a horrible stench. Among them he noticed a group of five Abyssinians, one being a chief who had fallen fifty paces from the walls, after having climbed the wire defences.

The officers, who thought themselves already doomed, were at breakfast, and the others were drinking their last bottles of water, determined to blow up the fort themselves rather than surrender. They had not washed for fifteen days for want of water, and had slept but little, the enemy harassing them day and night, but all were in good humor and alert, the daily occupation of the officers being artillery fire at the enemy, good practice being made at a thousand metres. The Shoan artillery had produced some good effect, the projectiles on one day passing through the stone building which served as the officers' mess room while they were eating. The Abyssinians had attempted to scale the works from the side of the precipice with ladders, and were repelled by musketry fire and the rolling down of stones. The Italian losses were only seven killed and fifteen wounded.

While Signor Felter collected information, Ras Makonnen ordered to be brought to the fort three hectolitres of water, and such was the avidity with which the Askaris drank that several fell senseless. Ras Makonnen then sent fresh meat, tents for the officers, mules for the transport of the wounded and baggage, and six camels for the cannon, and when the time for the evacuation arrived Ras Makonnen with ten thousand soldiers escorted the garrison, the Ambara, exasperated by their losses, having determined to massacre them. In fact, when they were encamped in the plain the Ambara attempted to attack them, and Ras Makonnen was obliged to fire on them to protect the Italians.

According to the Italian paper, the Messaggero, the letter of Menelik which was brought to General Baratieri by Signor Felter was as follows: "Send me a plenipotentiary in whom I have confidence, and I will treat for peace with him if it suits me to do so. I have liberated the garrison of Makalle when it would have been easy for me to annihilate it as I did that of Amba-Alaghi."

The peace negotiations, however, fell to the ground. The Abyssinians demanded the withdrawal of the Italian troops from the Tigre province and the abandonment of the protectorate over Abyssinia claimed by the Italians under the treaty of Uccialli. These terms, it is safe to say, the Italians will never accept. The latest news is to the effect that General Baratieri has demanded fresh reinforcements, and the cabinet, though divided in opinion as to the advisability of prosecuting the campaign, has decided to send the troops he asks for. From which it would appear that the operations against Menelik are to be prosecuted with vigor, and that stirring war news from Abyssinia may confidently be expected. Meanwhile it appears to be Menelik's intention, before engaging in a final struggle with the invaders, to proceed to Axum, the holy town, where he wishes to get himself crowned and consecrated as Emperor of Ethiopia, in presence of all the troops of his vassal states and of all the Ras or subordinate princes.

THE "GOLDEN PILL" SECT.

A writer in the Sunday at Home says: In the northern and western provinces of China there is a large and powerful sect called the "Kin-Tan-Kiao," or "Golden Pill" sect. In each province it has tens of thousands or even hundreds of thousands of followers. Many belonging to it, rather than give up their religion, have suffered merciless persecution at the hands of the Chinese government; imprisonment, banishment, confiscation of property being common. One of that sect, long in the employ of the writer, had most of his teeth drawn out rather than give up his belief. The life of the Godess of Mercy is one of the chief of the sacred scriptures of the sect. The name by which she is known and worshipped in China is Kwan Yin, which some interpret as the "Manifested Word;" in heaven, however, she is known as Tsih Hang, which means Ship of Mercy or Lifeboat. The Life is a sacred drama or epic. The edition used by the writer has two prefaces, one dated 1416, the other 1606, that is the first is nearly 500 years old, the second over two hundred years old. The first copy we possessed was in manuscript, and was given us by a member of the "Golden Pill sect, who was then an enquirer into Christianity. A note to the printed copy says that it was got at Pu Too, an island near Ningpo, and that the abbot there said that according to tradition it was written by the goddess herself, that anciently a man found it in a stone cell, that it was subsequently reprinted several times, but that errors crept into it. Afterwards a man from the desert brought an old copy, and this edition was said to have been corrected according to the ancient one. The events narrated purport to have transpired towards the end of the Chinese Chow dynasty, which closed 225 B. C., or about the time of the Chinese sage Mencius.

Those Wrinkles

That you notice running up and down a piece of

Fibre Chamois

Should always run AROUND your skirt, sleeve or cape to give the best results. The fibres in the creases give as much spring and body as if they were so many little hoops and always shake out into position after any amount of crushing. So always cut ACROSS the goods.

Look for the Name On Each Yard

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Sun Life Assurance Co.,

OF CANADA.

Policies non-forfeitable and incontestable. Largest profits to policy holders.

Money to loan on business blocks, Improved farms and high class residential property.

A. H. HARMAN & CO.

Agents for Victoria and district, 30 Broad street, Victoria.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

Why Waste Time and Money

making experiments with other baking powders, when

WHITE STAR

has become a DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS.

Medal Awarded, 1895.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE & WHOLESOME

JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

Goes to Europe for Treatment

Suffering For Years from Insomnia and Nervous Debility—Prostrated, Exhausted—No Vitality—No Rest Until "Nature's Sweet Restorer," South American Nervine Tonic, Built up the Nervous Organism, and Gave Back to the Wearied and Exhausted Nerve-Centres their Wonted Vigor.

ADOLPHE LABODIE, B.C.L., J.P., OF THE WELL-KNOWN LEGAL FIRM OF LABODIE & LABODIE, MONTREAL.

For four generations the remarkable family of LaBodie have been prominently identified with the legal and professional life of Montreal. A long line of active, intellectual men, whose ambition to rise to prominence meant a constant drain upon the nerve forces and a tremendous demand for brain power. Mr Adolphe LaBodie, B.C.L., J.P., etc., has for seventeen years been actively engaged in the legal profession, living, as the duties of intellectual men of this fast age demand, beyond the reserve limit of natural nerve force, requiring more of the nerve centres at the base of the brain than they can possibly fulfil, which always results in nervous prostration, dyspepsia, hot flashes, insomnia, constipation, and attendant evils.

Mr. LaBodie spared neither time nor money to obtain relief, went to Europe for special treatment, all to no purpose. His attention being directed to South American Nervine Tonic, he concluded to try it. Result—immediate relief from insomnia, and a perfect and permanent cure from all other disorders, with but five bottles of the Nervine.

Mr. Adolphe LaBodie, under date of April 27th, writes from Montreal: —"I was suffering from insomnia and nervous debility; prostration and exhaustion, rather than rest, followed a night's experience. I took five bottles of South American Nervine, and am wholly recovered, and now enjoy restful nights. I have tried many remedies, have been treated in Europe, and can say with truthful emphasis that the South American nervine has cured me."

There is reason in all things: business reasons in business, truthful reasons in truth. Mr. LaBodie's statement herewith is the truthful reason why, if South American Nervine Tonic cured him, it will cure you. It is the nerve builder for brain workers. Brain and stomach cannot both work at the same time with healthful and happy issues. One must suffer. Intense intellectual activity produces indigestion because the brain is consuming all the nerve power. South American Nervine Tonic holds nature to a happy poise, and life and its duties swing to fruitful success.

FOR SALE BY

Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

THE RING.

BETTING ON THE FIGHT.

New York, Feb. 24.—There was very little betting in this city on the result of the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight. Billy Edwards was seen it the Fifth Avenue hotel. He held some money, but not much to speak of. Jerry Dunn, the old-time referee, was at the Hoffman House. He said that he had not bet a cent on the affair. At the St. James hotel Johnny Manning managed to place some money for his friends. Billy Wright managed to get some money down on Fitzsimmons. George Smith, of El Paso, told a reporter that he had not wagered much on the contest, and what little he had he bet on Fitzsimmons.

"I met Corbett in Chicago," said Smith, "and he told me that he was confident that Fitzsimmons would win because he was afraid that Maher would wince when he thought of the beating he received from Fitzsimmons a few years ago. Corbett means to fight Fitzsimmons, and I mean to back him for any amount. Fitzsimmons, in my opinion, has aged considerably, and did not look very well when I saw him last."

At the Marlborough, Imperial, Grant, Coleman and the Lincoln hotels, few bets were made. George Jones, of Baltimore, and Detective Houslinger, of San Francisco, each wagered $500 on Maher to win. They got fair odds. Ed Nail won several hundred dollars on Fitzsimmons and his friend, Jeff Jackson, was also a winner. The largest wager of the day was recorded at the Marlborough. Nat Garrity, of Boston, bet G. L. Fox, of Ohio, $2000 to $1500 on Fitzsimmons. He got the money down just before the news of Fitzsimmons' victory was made known.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 24.—Jas. J. Corbett played to a packed house at the Lyceum theatre last night. To an Associated Press reporter, Corbett said: "I expect nothing further from Fitzsimmons; he has again shown he does not want to fight me; he never did, and never will, if he can help it."

DON'T LIKE JIM.

London, Feb. 24.—If Robert Fitzsimmons, the new champion of the world, and Jas. J. Corbett, the former fistic champion, can be prevailed upon to stop talking about each other and come down to solid business, a fighting place and a suitable purse can be promptly arranged for them before a good club. When Fitzsimmons defeated Maher on Friday last, a representative of the Associated Press was instructed to ask Manager Fleming, of the National Sporting Club, here, if that body could be induced to put up a purse for a fight between Fitzsimmons and Corbett. The reply was that under no circumstances would the National Sporting Club subscribe a cent for a contest in which Corbett was one of the principals; but, it was added, any other American pugilist might apply with fair prospects of arranging a match. The objection to Corbet is based on the very bitter tongue-lashing which he gave the National Sporting Club when he returned to the United States after his appearance here. The members of that club claimed that they treated Corbett with every consideration and that he repaid their kindness by abusing them. The Associated Press was then notified to call upon Secretary Stevens of the Bolingbroke Club. He placed the matter before that gentleman. After some deliberation and consultation with the organization, Mr. Stevens said the Bolingbroke club would give a purse of $8,000 for Fitzsimmons and Corbett. The club will also allow the contestants $500 each for expenses. These are, it is understood, absolutely the best terms obtainable here, and it is hoped here that the offer will be promptly accepted or refused. The fairest treatment possible will be meted out to both men, and it wil be a case of "May the best man win." Should Fitzsimmons refuse this offer, or fail to accept it with the promptness desired by his well-wishers, Frank Slavin is ready to meet Corbett. Slavin already has an offer in the Sporting Life to meet Fitzsimmons for $5,000 a side, the fight to come off in England, or Slavin will bet Corbett $5,000 that he can stop him in six rounds. Under these circumstances, there seems to be no obstacle in the way of bringing Fitzsimmons and Corbett together here for a fair purse. The given in America, but, on the other hand, the expenses of the pugilists will be so small, that their gain in this direction will probably more than compensate for the difference in the size of the purse. The replies of Fitzsimmons and Corbett are now awaited by Secretary Stevens of the Bolingbroke club.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 24.—Jas. J. Corbett, when shown the Associated Press dispatch from London this morning stating that the Bolingbroke Club would give a purse of $800 and $500 expenses for a match between himself and Fitzsimmons, read the dispatch carefully and then said: "I will accept the proposition. The Associated Press may state that if the Bolingbroke Club will forward articles of agreement, I will sign them without delay."

THE TURF.

A GREAT LIST.

New York, Feb. 24.—Entries for the annual meeting of the New York driving club at Fleetwood park number 460, breaking the record of all previous entry lists. The purses offered are as follows: 2:15 trot, $3000, 36 entries; 2:19 trot, $3000, 27 entries; 2:24 trot, $3000, 39 entries; 2:30 trot, $3000, 62 entries; 3:00 trot, $1000, 59 entries; 2:30 trot, two year olds, $2000, 56 entries; 2:40 trot, three year olds, $3000, 47 entries; 2:15 pace, $2000, 35 entries; 2:25 pace, $2000, 42 entries; 3:00 $700 entries.

FOOTBALL

The Victoria Rugby team on Saturday defeated the B. C. R. G. A. by 30 points to 3.

An association match between the Junior Wanderers and a team captained by Arthur Davey, resulted in a win for the former by six goals to one.

THE GUN.

LAST OF THE SEASON.

Yesterday was the last Sunday of the duck shooting season, and after next Saturday geese will be the only lawful game. Hunting parties were scattered all over the country yesterday, and most of them brought home good bags. Those who went to Sooke had a lively time and report good sport.

STATUTE REVISION.

To the Editor:—I make bold to say that Mr. Edwin Johnson, whom everyone respects, has not succeeded in criticizing the new revision of our statutes in the genial manner which always marks good criticism. His main object, filling half his letter, is to the alleged inclusion of the Great Charter He complains that it is the "very first statute" in the volume, which made me prick my ears, as the charter is not a "statute," properly so-called. Mr. Johnson thinks that, if included, it should have been "revised."

The facts are, that the charter is not a statute, and that it is not included in the revised statutes, as Mr. Johnson leads his readers to believe. It forms no part of these statutes in the handsome volume, but precedes them, with an inaugral, rather than even an introductory character. The legal fathers of the English revision, whose authority Mr. Johnson must regard, make a similar use of it, and, doubtless, for the excellent reason that the charter distinctly marks the transition from the age of traditional rights to the age of written legislation. But no revisor anywhere ever attempted to truncate or "revise" the Great Charter in any collection of legal instruments. That notable suggestion will die, I opine, with my worthy friend, the Sage of Comeaken. No up to date man, imbued with the modern spirit, and capable of sustained thought, will do anything to minimize the value of the Great Charter in the public mind. That supreme declaration survives, and with the supplemental Bill of Rights, and the Reform Act of 1832, merely marks stages of a continuous struggle in one and the same general direction. The records of political achievement are as important to us here as to the people of the old country, for what Byron said of the world is especially true of our race, namely, that "History, with its volumes vast hath but one page." Plain truth is it, and demonstrable truth, that it is largely owing to the efforts and sacrifices of the seemingly far off Barons who wrung the Great Charter from the crown that the working man in Victoria is able to sit at peace in his cottage, enjoying the rights of self-government, free speech free meeting and equal justice by his equals.

Admitting this, Mr. Johnson may reply that the charter, however important, is out of place even when used inaugurally in a collection of "provincial" statutes. The opinion of a gentleman who calls the charter a "statute," and differs from the English revisors, should be supported by argument. The presentation of the charter is as much needed here as in England, perhaps more needed. Neither laymen nor lawyers can rightly understand our own laws or institutions without a careful study of the English roots from which they sprang. Constitutional questions arise more frequently in the colonies than at home, and lawyers engage more in practical politics. It is well to have, conveniently within reach, the great instrument which marks the beginning of the era of the admission of all classes of our ancestors to the restraints of written law.

I am quite unable to understand Mr. Johnson's allusion to the Church in connection with the charter. It reads like a sneer, but Mr. Johnson is incapable if such a mood in discussing a serious question. The Church, in those early centuries, had founded agriculture in England, turned the hearts of the people towards religion, and softened their manners. The protection given to the Church in the forefront of the charter was the most immediately useful provision in it, tending, largely, to secure such civilization as then existed, which the Church—I may almost say—had created.

I myself had proposed to offer your readers a gentle criticism of the revisor's work, but found it necessary first to get my Comeaken friend out of the way, as he wiggles his half-light lantern about, provokingly, in front of it.

For instance, we have been laughing here, for ten days past, at the huge mare's nest discovered, according to conversations in the house, in relation to certain supposed revisory "innovations" in drawing the Societies Act, which said innovations the legislature itself had enacted some four years ago. Mr. Johnson calmly bases his argument on the "innovations."

Again, Mr. Johnson, an experienced and excellent police magistrate, appears to have forgotten that in the acts under which he worked—Jervis and the Summary Convictions Acts, Canadian and provincial—there is a three months' limit time for suing for a penalty or forfeiture. The revisor makes it six months in our statutes, where not otherwise provided. Mr. Johnson is alarmed—"never heard of such a thing—too short altogether." The fact is, that the policy of the law prescribes a short period of limitations for penalties and forfeitures, and if there is, in the revision, any variance from the spirit of existing law on this point, it seems to be in enlarging, instead of, as Mr. Johnson supposes, in reducing the period of limitation.

Further, I see nothing wrong or inconsistent in enacting "by reference to the Statutes of Canada," when the subject matter requires it, as in stating the meaning of the words "Governor-General" and "Governor-in-Council." The definition of these terms might, at any time, be varied by the Dominion parliament, in which case any stated definition by the provincial legislature would be meaningless. Mr. Johnson's criticism must be pretty well expended when he carps on such a point. I myself see no need for the subsection because the meaning assigned by the Dominion parliament would always govern but my own criticisms, with your permission, will come later. My present purpose is to remove my friend Mr. Johnson gently out of the way. The little explanatory notes at the end of many of the revised acts are valuable. We laymen, and some of our "Sucking Eldons" would welcome more of them.

Ever yours, in the bonds of good Grit fellowship,

GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S 600 HOUSES.

Her Countless Acres of Forest and Farm Land and Her Four Yachts.

The announcement that Queen Victoria is to leave by will Osborne house to one daughter, the lease of Abergeldie House to another, and Balmoral, the royal residence in the Highlands, to the Duke of Connaught, recalls the fact that the man who would devour this particular widow's houses must make an uncommonly full meal. It was discovered a few years since that the Queen owned 600 houses in various parts of England, not royal residences, but rent-yielding property, and that about 6000 houses had been built by crown lessees on building leaseholds held by the Queen. She then had also rents from markets and tolls from ferries, besides the proceeds of mines and other works upon her property or the crown property. She had large estates in Yorkshire, Oxfordshire and Berks, valuable lands in the Isle of Man and in Alderney, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Of the New Forest there are two thousand acres of absolute and 63 acres of contingent crown property. Her Majesty enjoys income from the Forest of Dean, from several other forests, and from rich properties in and around London.

Osborne, on the Isle of Wight, and Balmoral, in the Highlands, are the private property of the Queen, and are maintained out of her own income. But she has the use of a few royal palaces besides, and these are maintained by the nation at an annual expenditure ranging from $2500 to $50,000. The Queen is in the occupancy of Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, the White Lodge at Richmond Park, and part of St. James Palace. The remainder of the last named palace is occupied by other members of the royal family. Other royal palaces maintained as such, although not in the occupancy of the Queen, are Kensington Palace, Hampton Court, which, according to a recent estimate based on the statistics of eight or ten years, cost the nation on an average over $70,000 a year. Kew Palace, Pembroke Lodge, the Thatched cottage and Sheen cottage, Richmond Park, Bushby house in Bushby Park, and Holyrood Palace. The Queen, when she visits the continent, has one great house or another, with whatever repairs and refurnishing are necessary to fit it for a temporary royal occupant, although for all this she pays out of her own income. Bagshot House, Gloucester House and Clarence House are palatial dwellings occupied by various members of the royal family.

The Queen has four rather old-fashioned yachts on which she makes her sea journeys, although the oldest of them is probably used seldom or never. The four cost originally about $1,375,000. The newest is of 1890 tons displacement and cost a trifle over $500,000. It costs annually about $65,000

—Gilmore & McCandless quote some attractive prices in men's clothing.

—A line of wicker baskets, different makes and many sizes at Weller Bros.'

A Dundee whaler, the Active, which caught nine whales, yielding four and a half tons of bone, on the Greenland grounds, cleared $30,000 by the trip, which gave 300 per cent. dividends, the largest profit made in the business in Dundee in thirty years. Whalebone is worth $10,000 a ton in England.

Susy—Say, auntie, dear, you're an old maid, aren't you?

Aunt Emma (hesitatingly)—Certainly, Susy; but it is not nice of you to ask such a question.

Susy—Now, don't be vexed, auntie; I know it isn't your fault.

Charles H. Hutchings.

Sick Headache

CURED PERMANENTLY

BY TAKING

Ayer's Pills

"I was troubled a long time with sick headache. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I

Began taking Ayer's Pills

that I received permanent benefit. A single box of these pills freed me from headaches, and I am now a well man." —C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

Awarded Medal at World's Fair

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Best.

OUT THEY GO

During the holidays thousands visited our establishment, seizing the opportunity to obtain high-class Jewellers' Goods at marvellously low prices. Well, we disposed of a vast quantity since the commencement of our Closing-Out Sale; still, we have on hand countless beautiful and costly articles—Watches, Clocks, General Jewellery, Silver Ware, Dainty Toilet Articles, etc., which must be cleared out at all hazards. To that end we have again applied the pruning knife to our prices, and we can confidently say such real bargains were never offered before in the memory of man. Everything from cellar to garret must go, for after the sale you know

OUT WE GO!

Our Store To Let, and Our Showcases and Fixtures For Sale.

DAVIDSON BROS., THE JEWELLERS, 59 GOVERNMENT STREET.

PERSONAL.

J. H. Pleace is down from Nanaimo.

R. G. Penn, Vancouver, is a guest at the Oriental.

E. H. Hughes, the Seattle lawyer, is at the Driard.

H. J. Lipsett, Dungeness, is registered at the Oriental.

James McKeen, Barkerville, is a guest at the Oriental.

Wm. Baillie, Vancouver, is registered at the New England.

R. Erskine returned from the Mainland by the Charmer last evening.

C. R. King returned last night from a business trip to the Mainland.

Postoffice Inspector Fletcher returned from the Mainland last evening.

Capt. Christensen was a passenger from Vancouver by the Charmer last evening.

E. E. Penzer, Walter Pears, Z. G. Goldberg and E. D. Mackay, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—J C Pond, W Walsh, W Mills, T Brown, C L Wellington, Baynes Reed, Jno Gibbons, H Young, T O'Connor, E C Hughes, Miss Edmonds, E Pearson, J S Senior, L Nelson.

Per City of Kigston from the Sound—C H Bowes, E B Marvin, Johns Bros, S Leiser & Co, S A Erskine, Bank of B. C.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—W Pears, W H Adams, W Daly, R Erskine, W James, C R King, Capt. Christensen, R. McPherson, Thos E Kitchen, R G Penn, E H Fletcher, A Williams, E E Penzer, Z S Goldberg, G D McKay, Miss Fawcett, J McKin, W E McCormack, R Kelley, Miss Blair, T Ryan, J A Wright.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—J Johnson, Lenz & Leiser, Langley & Co, H L Salmon, J Partridge, Mrs E H Small, Ames Holden Co, E C Baker, A B Erskine, T B Pearson, J Horner, S Marks, W Smyth, B Williams, J Cochran, S Leiser, E G Prior, H B Co, R P Rithet, Rev W W Baer, C C ookson, Jas Angus, Dom Ex Co.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

Wellington Coal!

From the Old Wellington Collieries, and weighed on E. & N. R. R. scales. Sold in any quantity by

W. WALKER,

Store St., Opp. Telegraph Hotel.

Orders may be left at Parker's Market, Fort Street. Telephone 485. f11-1m

Cheap Clothing

We have decided to reduce our stock of men's suits and probably give up this branch of our business. We intend to devote more atention to Boys' clothing, Gent's furnishings, etc. Here is a sample of our reductions:

Men's Prince Albert, Black Worsted Suits, Reduced from $30 to $18.

Men's Dress Suits Black Worsted, Reduced from $30 to 20.

Men's Fine Beaver Suits $24 to $16.

75 Tweed Suits, Frock Coats, Half-Price.

200 Tweed Suits, Sac Coats, from $4 to $12, (Regular Price, $7 to $22.

We have a large stock of extra sizes in suits and pants, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 50 inch. Drop in and see us.

Gilmore & McCandless

35 & 37 Johnson St.

T

Our Range is Large, AND Qualities Unsurpassed

We have just received a new shipment strictly first class.

Golden Tipped Ceylon.

It is something extra choice. When in need of any be sure to ask for it.

COFFEES

We have enjoyed a reputation for the best. It's freshly roasted and ground daily. Our "Empire," in two pound tins is a leader.

A nice line of ANCHOVIES just received, packed in Sweden, and of superior quality.

Erskine, Wall & Co.

A. Gregg & Son,

TAILORS,

62 Yates St. - Victoria.

ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS

John McCallum, THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR, 28 1-2 BROAD STREET,

Has opened out and passed into stock a very large and attractive selection of Suitings for the Spring trade. These goods have been marked at close cash prices, and with the view of still holding the leading position in the Victoria Tailoring trade.

I intend keeping up my usual standard of excellence in fit and finish of garments; my prices being popular and consistent with good workmanship.

Don't waste your money on poor clothes. The man who knows a good thing when he sees it, comes for his clothes direct to

JOHN McCALLUM, The Fashionable Tailor,

28 1-2 Broad Street, Next Times Building.

TO THE PUBLIC

Our Best

DOUBLE SCREENED New Wellington Coal

Put up in sacks in any quantity at the rate of

per ton **$5.00** per ton

at SPRATT'S WHARF,

Delivery Extra.

SPRATT & MACAULAY, Agents.

Dominion Election.

Opposition Ward Committee No. 8 will meet for the transaction of important business at Central Committee Rooms, Broad Street, On TUESDAY Evening at 8 o'clock.

THE GREAT PAINTING

Christ Before Pilate.

One of the largest paintings ever put on canvas; 21 feet long; 4 feet high; 40 life-size figures. Visited by over 180,000 persons in Boston. At A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, from 4 to 9 p.m. Descriptive lectures every half hour. Admission 25 cents.

WOOD CUT

By Steam Saw Machine at reasonable rates. JOHN SMITH, Tel. 138. 233 Cook Street.

Tree Spray.

If you want any fruit next summer, now is the time to spray your trees. All sprays manufactured by

W. J. Pendray,

B. C. Soap Works.

Re-Opened

Under New Management.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL

Is now ready for the reception of guests. The Victoria will be conducted as a first-class FAMILY HOTEL.

Rates reasonable—quoted on application.

First-class bar in connection.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Proprietor.

fe1-1m

Medium.

Are you in trouble? Do you need assistance and advice? If so call on MRS. DR. MEARCHANT. She gives valuable information on all business, uniting the separated, and can talk to your spirit friends. Fees reasonable. New York Hotel. fe22-2w